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Most Questions Personal

Carter Responds to Callers for 2 Hours on Radio Show

By Charles Mohr

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—President Carter heard phone calls, problems, praise and questions of a cross-section of Americans yesterday as he responded to inquiries on a national radio program, called "Ask President," which was carried on CBS Radio network, pervaded more about the of the public than it the President's administration.

of its kind. Listeners were able to dial a toll-free number that funneled the calls into 20 incoming lines installed in a building next to the White House and from there into the Oval Office in the west wing of the executive mansion.

American Telephone & Telegraph estimated that 9 million to 10 million calls were made.

A partial list of questions directed at Mr. Carter and his answers, Page 3.

2.5 million attempts were made to telephone Mr. Carter during the hours that lines were open to the program.

It was a highly personal, often chatty, occasion. Seated near his office fireplace, Mr. Carter was able to read on a small television monitor the names of the callers, permitting him to address them by their first or last names.

There were no questions about such subjects as defense or government reorganization or other topics on which Washington political journalism is often focused.

Instead, there was focus on personal concerns, some poignant and some nearly frivolous. Mr. Carter showed a willingness to deal with all questions more or less seriously.

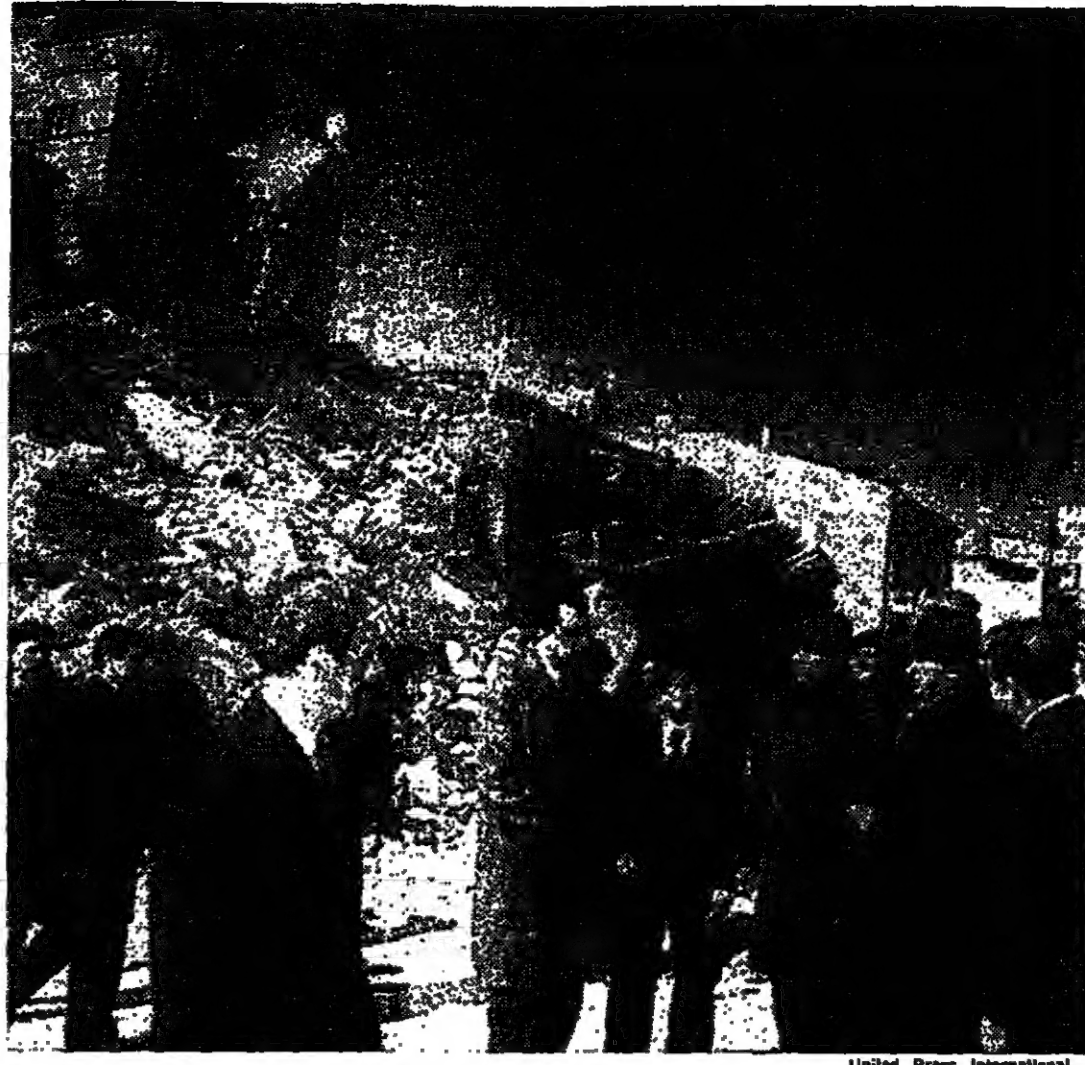
When a woman asked if he ever became almost "overwhelmed"

by his duties, Mr. Carter described how he liked to walk for miles near his Georgia home, holding his wife's hand and looking for arrowheads. He told a hostile questioner that he was not "mooching" off the taxpayers by having two of his sons and their families living with him at the White House, saying that their expenses were being paid by him.

In several cases, the President simply said he did not know how to answer a complex question or one on an obscure problem. In those cases, he promises to get back to the caller with an answer and did so in some of the cases before the program ended.

In some areas, the President dealt with substantive matters by saying that he supported the recent congressional pay raise, which he called justified; that he had "been encouraged" by the response from Hanoi to his steps toward possible normalization of relations with Vietnam; that "I do intend to see discussions initiated quite early" with Cuba on such subjects as renegotiating a hijacking agreement and on lifting travel restrictions.

Occasionally, Mr. Cronkite interjected a question or a comment. But Mr. Carter resisted attempts by Mr. Cronkite to cut off questions even if their subjects seemed a bit strange.



President Nicolae Ceausescu (second from right) inspects quake damage in Bucharest.

20 Die in Bulgaria

640 in Romania Killed in Quake

By Malcolm W. Browne

BUCHAREST, March 6 (AP)—With hundreds of thousands of persons clogging the streets of Bucharest today, military and civilian relief teams worked feverishly to remove hazards from this earthquake-stricken capital.

As bulldozers and cranes demolished walls, pulled down heavily damaged buildings and moved rubble, many more victims of the disaster were discovered, mostly dead, but a few surviving.

By noon authorities had disclosed the discovery of 560 bodies in Bucharest and more than 80 elsewhere in the country. Some Western medical personnel in contact with hospital emergency rooms believe the final toll will be 1,000 to 2,000 dead in Bucharest alone.

(Twenty persons were killed and 164 injured in Bulgaria by the earthquake, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug, quoting an official statement, reported from Sofia. Tanjug said that 60 buildings in Bulgaria were destroyed. In Yugoslavia, the toll was put at one dead, 100 injured. No deaths were reported elsewhere.)

Heavy Damage
The tremor which shook much of Europe Friday night clearly caused far greater destruction and more casualties here than elsewhere in Romania or Eastern Europe. Some communities north-east of Bucharest near the epicenter of the quake showed extensive damage but, overall, there seemed less than in Bucharest.

During the weekend, crowd control has become one of the most difficult problems for authorities trying to make key thoroughfares reasonably safe. Despite appeals by the police and army loudspeakers and increasingly firm behavior by police lines, mobs continued to surge into open places.

With about 20,000 apartments estimated by authorities to be uninhabitable here, many of those persons blocking streets were homeless themselves. Some were seeking to recover belongings from condemned buildings, but many more were just aimlessly watching the scene.

Authorities have not had to resort to tents for the homeless so far. Many have found accommodation with relatives or friends.

Cordoned Areas
More and more sections of Bucharest were cordoned off during the day to speed relief and demolition work.

By nightfall 33 buildings were understood to have collapsed completely, including nearly 900 apartments.

Bucharest's Magheru Avenue in the city's shopping area, along with all the nearby streets, was heavily damaged.

Even the new 21-story, steel skyscraper, the Palace of Culture, was damaged.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Accord on Aid Averts Arab, African Clash

Compromise Reached Before Summit Talks

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, March 6 (AP)—After three days of sharp debate, Arab and African foreign ministers today reached a compromise on a thorny question of the financial contribution that the oil-rich Arab states should make to the development of black Africa.

The document proposed by the Arabs and finally accepted by the Africans called for a substantial increase in Arab financial support for the countries of black Africa but, contrary to the initial demands of the Africans, it did not commit the oil-rich Arabs to any specific amounts.

The compromise was reached by delegates from 59 countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization here to make preparations for the opening tomorrow of the first joint summit conference ever held by Arab and African chiefs of state.

After the compromise on aid, the delegates adopted a resolution condemning "Zionism and apartheid and all forms of religious and racial discrimination, especially in the forms in which they appear in Africa, Palestine and the other occupied Arab territories."

Support for "Front-Line" States
In the political document, the Africans expressed their support for the Palestinians and the Arab "front-line states" and the Arabs pledged to support the African "front-line states" around Rhodesia.

Last night, the Arab representatives, in a separate meeting, set aside \$5 million for aid to the black nationalist movements in Rhodesia, South Africa, South-West Africa (Namibia) and the French Territory of the Afars and Issas.

The documents adopted by the ministers must be endorsed by the heads of state.

The delegates here represent the 48 members of the Organization of African Unity and the 21 members of the Arab League, including the PLO. This makes a total of 69 delegations, as 8 countries along the northern rim of Africa from the Atlantic to the Indian oceans belong to both organizations.

The three days of the preparatory conference were completely dominated by the financial issue (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Carter's Stance on Rights Worries Europeans

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, March 6 (AP)—President Carter's open support of dissidents in the Soviet Union is beginning to cause nervousness in some Western European governments because of the increasingly bitter reactions from Moscow.

While Mr. Carter has sent a letter supporting the cause of human rights to Andrei Sakharov, the Nobel Prize-winning dissident, in Moscow, and Mr. Carter and Vice-President Mondale have both received Vladimir Bukovsky, the exiled Soviet scientist, another dissident, Andrei Amalrik, has been refused twice in West Berlin in the last 10 days. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany declined to see him Friday and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France turned him away on Feb. 23.

Mr. Amalrik, a historian, was expelled from the Soviet Union in July and has since been living in Amsterdam. He arrived in Bonn Thursday and instead of seeing the Chancellor was shunted to a building a half-mile away from the Chancellery to see Mr. Schmidt's chief foreign policy aide, Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski, late Friday.

Last week, Mr. Amalrik picked up the Kyrgyz Palace rather than see a minor Foreign Ministry official.

Mr. Carter's expressions of support have given the Russian dissident movement a powerful new impulse. Whether it has shortened the life span of détente, which has been in precarious health anyway for the last couple of years, is beginning to worry Europeans.

Confusion
"He's confused us," a high aide to Mr. Schmidt said the other day. The confusion is emphasized by the feelings of the West Germans and some other Europeans that Mr. Carter, indirectly, is encouraging attacks on policies they have been implementing in recent years.

Mr. Amalrik, for instance, came here saying: "The Germans have almost given up the hope of reunification, in the hope of getting peace from the Soviets—

the West achieves nothing with Moscow by giving in." The words delighted Mr. Schmidt's political opposition but, obviously, not him.

A week before it became public that Mr. Carter had sent a letter of support to Mr. Sakharov, one of Mr. Schmidt's foreign policy advisers said, "We have to keep insisting on human rights but at the same time negotiate with the Soviets on vital strategic issues. As I understand it, that's what the President's position—if I'm wrong, then we're headed for a new line."

Lately, West German voices have been growing more concerned about "icy" comments by Moscow. Countess Marion Donhoff wrote in the respected liberal weekly Die Zeit last week: "The skeptical European can only worry and wonder where it will end. . . If this is a permanent change of policy, then Washington should be aware that the Europeans are not going to go along with it."

Memories of 1956
Last month in Paris, Foreign Minister Louis d'Orville justified Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's refusal to see Mr. Amalrik by

saying: "We are as dedicated to the defense of human rights as the dissidents of any country in the world." But he added that he thought the proper way to show it was by a diplomatic follow-up on the pledges made in the Helsinki accords of 1975, not by joining a demonstration led by Mr. Amalrik.

Mr. Carter's position confuses the Europeans partly because it calls up memories of the moral posturing of the 1960s, when tough talk was incapable of actually improving the lot of the millions who lived behind the Iron Curtain.

"Carter's statements encourage the activists and lead them to take extreme risks," Die Zeit said. "If you think of Poland today and consider the explosive situation in that country, it's easy to get scared to death." Discontent over price rises in Poland last summer led to bloody riots in several cities and the burning of at least one Communist party headquarters.

If the Soviet Union reacts harshly to Mr. Carter's new approach, the West Germans fear, their divided land will be the first to feel the painful results. When the Berlin wall went up in 1961,

they remember, words from Washington were impotent.

Kohout Message to Carter
WASHINGTON, March 6.—U.S. diplomatic channels were used Friday to transmit a lengthy message to President Carter from a prominent Czechoslovak dissident, informed sources reported.

The message from dissident playwright Pavel Kohout was given to the U.S. Embassy in Prague Thursday and, cabled to Washington, officials said. It was delivered to the White House late Friday.

Mr. Kohout is reported to have indicated in a covering note that he wished the message to remain confidential until Mr. Carter received it and a text could not be obtained. It was reported, however, to contain a lengthy explanation of the Charter 77 controversy.

Mr. Kohout's use of embassy channels for his message is certain to infuriate Czechoslovak authorities, who take their cue on security matters from Moscow. The Carter administration's first public statement on human rights, issued in January, concerned the Charter 77 dissidents and official harassment of them.

Reacts to Rights Criticism

Brazil to Reject U.S. Arms Aid in Protest

By Jonathan Kandell

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 6 (AP)—The rightist military government of Brazil yesterday informed the U.S. Embassy that it would not accept an expected \$10 million in U.S. military sales credits for the fiscal year beginning October of next year.

In a note handed to U.S. Ambassador John Crimmins, the Brazilian Foreign Ministry linked its rejection of military aid to its displeasure over a report prepared by the Carter administration for Congress which was critical of the human rights situation in Brazil.

The rejection of military assistance here is part of rapidly worsening U.S. relations not only with Brazil, but also with other

Latin American military regimes displeased by the human rights stand taken by the Carter administration.

Argentina recently rejected \$15 million in military sales credits from the United States after Washington cut back its military assistance program there for alleged human rights violations.

Uruguay also rejected all future economic aid from the United States after Washington reduced its assistance program there on the grounds of human rights violations.

Report to Congress

In a note made public yesterday, the Brazilian government asserted that the Carter administration's report to Congress on the internal political situation in Brazil "contained unacceptable and tendentious commentaries and judgments."

In a note made public late yesterday, the U.S. Embassy rejected Brazilian charges of interference in domestic affairs. The note said:

"The United States government, along with many other governments, does not consider concern among nations for the observance of human rights, in keeping with the United Nations charter and other similar instruments, to constitute interference in internal affairs. It is the view of the United States government that concern for human rights transcends national boundaries."

The report was sent to Congress as part of a budget proposal for military aid to 15 countries in Latin America and elsewhere.

The Brazilian military regime has often been accused in the past

of human rights violations, including arbitrary detentions and the widespread use of torture. Such accusations have declined sharply during the last two years under the government of President Ernesto Geisel, an army general like his three predecessors. But incidences of police violence, still occur, particularly in the country's vast interior.

British Town Dogged by Debt

CANNOCK CHASE, England, March 6 (UPI)—The local government council announced yesterday that its income from dog licenses last year was £2,600 (\$4,420).

It said that it spent £2,647 to send reminders that licenses were due for renewal.

Promises Amnesty Soon

Madrid Grants Workers the Right to Strike

MADRID, March 6 (Reuters)—The government has granted workers the right to strike and promised that terms of a long-awaited amnesty would soon be announced—two moves aimed at normalizing the political situation before this year's promised general elections.

By granting the right to strike, for the first time since the end of the 1936-1939 Spanish Civil War, the government appeared to be seeking the support of the still-legal leftist trade unions for planned austerity measures that could include wage restraints.

The government announcement also said employers had the right to declare a lockout.

In a recent report, the government hinted that it would legalize trade unions. The unions would replace the official trade union organization set up by Franco.

Wildcat Strikes
Although the new rules will ensure the employers' right to declare a lockout, employers will no longer be able to dismiss workers for staging illegal strikes. Wildcat strikes will still be illegal.

The measures were approved at a government meeting Friday. It was decided that the terms of an amnesty for political crimes would be announced after this week's Cabinet session.

It seems highly unlikely, however, that King Juan Carlos will

grant a general political amnesty, since this would cover the 100 or more extreme leftists held in connection with the recent killings of police officers and the kidnapping of senior officials.

Extreme rightists arrested after the discovery of an illegal arms factory in Madrid last month also seem unlikely to benefit from a royal pardon.

Basque Minority
The promised amnesty is apparently aimed at appeasing the fiercely independent Basque minority of northern Spain before the King's planned first visit to the region.

More than 100 of the political prisoners now in Spanish jails are Basque nationalists and thousands of Basques were involved in pro-amnesty demonstrations last week.

A government statement said the proposed amnesty was prompted by a desire to secure peace for all Spaniards along the lines of the plan for political reforms overwhelmingly approved in a referendum Dec. 15.

The proclamation of a general political amnesty was one of the guarantees that the opposition had demanded to insure that the elections promised in the referendum would be free and democratic.

But the special relevance of the amnesty to the Basques was em-

phasized by the fact that the government also agreed to give the two most militant Basque provinces, Vizcaya and Guipuzcoa, local "juntas"—assemblies of notables.

Symbolic Concession
Although these will have only limited powers, the establishment is seen at least as a symbolic concession to the Basque claims for regional autonomy. The "juntas" abolished by Franco, are regarded as symbolic of the special status of the Basques.

Another guarantee which the opposition is insisting on before the elections is the legalization of all political parties, including the Communists.

Speculation that yesterday's planned talks between the King and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu might have an impact on the issue went untested when the Romanian went to cancel the meeting and return to his country due to the earthquake there.

Meanwhile, Spain's rightist Popular Alliance, led by six former Cabinet ministers, ended a two-day party congress today with strong attacks on the government and the Communists.

Former Interior Minister Manuel Fraga Iribarne, the Popular Alliance secretary-general, told the Congress that Spain's 40 years under Franco could not be discarded.



President Carter at the White House before radio show.

Wisconsin Man's Telephone Was a Ringer for Carter

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP)—Otto Flaig thought at first as a joke but quite a few citizens of Wisconsin kept telephoning him yesterday and asking for President Carter. The wrong numbers were a byproduct of the President's nationwide radio talk show over the CBS network.

"As soon as I would see the phone down, it would ring," Mr. Flaig said at his home in Mequon, Wis., near Waukegan. "All I was doing was answering calls."

The mistake was to have 242-1811 for a telephone number. Flaig had been advised for days that they just might be able to speak with the President between 2 and 4 p.m. yesterday by dialing a special area code, 900, followed by 242- the same seven digits as Mr. Flaig's telephone number.

Some callers in Wisconsin, evidently forgetting to use the code, kept jangling Mr. Flaig's phone—and nerves. "If he ever comes to town, he owes me a dinner," Mr. Flaig said of Mr. Carter.

The situation got so nettlesome that the President, advised by Mr. Flaig, implored the radio audience to dial correctly and give Mr. Flaig some peace, even though, the President said, "his answers are probably better than mine."

Port Authority Ruling Due Thursday

Giscard Joins the Campaign to Get Concorde Into N.Y.

By Charles Mohr

PARIS, March 6 (AP)—Valéry Giscard d'Estaing joined a French campaign to try to win landing rights for a supersonic jetliner Concorde in New York with a radio appeal to President Carter.

French leader, who made a Friday, was described as fully aware that the decision was not Mr. Carter's. It is made by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey on Monday.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is concerned not only about the decision on the jetliner but also about the fact that a report by the Port Authority would have on the ground of noise pollution.

"Solemn Warning"
[France's ambassador to the United States said today that President Giscard d'Estaing had given President Carter "a firm and solemn warning" about French repercussions if New York

landed rights are denied to the Concorde, AP reported.

[The envoy, Jacques Koestusko-Morisset, said Mr. Giscard d'Estaing told Mr. Carter a negative ruling "could provoke a very grave crisis in French-American relations and could be resented very actively by French public opinion."]

Britain has also indicated concern over the future of the Concorde, which it jointly developed with France. It was made known in London that Prime Minister James Callaghan would go to Washington this week aboard a chartered Concorde, with the move described by a government official as a gesture of faith and hope that the Port Authority would agree to permit supersonic jetliner service to New York.

The Concorde began service to Washington in May on a 15-month trial basis. Mr. Callaghan

is expected to raise the Concorde issue with Mr. Carter during a visit beginning Wednesday, the day before the Port Authority meets.

Both the French and the British, prestige is at stake in the Concorde case, which is expected to decide the viability of existing supersonic jetliners.

Nine Concorde
There are nine in operation. The French have four, flying from Paris to Washington, Rio de Janeiro and Caracas. The British have five in service from London to Bahrain and Australia.

Exploitation of the French routes alone at an average of 702-per-cent passenger capacity produced a deficit of \$83 million last year for Air France. Landing rights in New York, with its 20 million air passengers a year, could help salvage the operation.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

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Arabs, Reds, Third World

Bloc Domination Fades In UN Panel on Rights

By Victor Lusinski

GENEVA, March 6 (UPI)—Some cracks have begun to appear in the overwhelming Communist, Arab and Third World majority that had previously succeeded in largely confining the investigations of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights to South Africa, Chile and the Israeli-occupied Arab territories.

For Allard Lowenstein, the U.S. representative at the commission's current five-week annual session here, the cracks are wide enough to enable him to say, "We have broken away from the automatic bloc votes that made progress so difficult on human-rights issues."

Noting with satisfaction that "the commission has moved away from dealing with only three countries," Mr. Lowenstein said, "It is now accurate to say that we win some, lose some and others are talked out."

Such developments have occurred under the special secret procedures of the commission that bar the disclosure of even the governments accused.

Soviet Failure

Among the developments at the commission's session, which began Feb. 7, was the Soviet Union's failure to muster enough Third World support to prevent the secret presentation of a report listing complaints against governments other than the usual three targets.

The working group that drew up the report, under the chairmanship of Kofi Sekyiahmah of Ghana, had found the charges of human-rights violations serious enough to warrant their examination.

Another indication that the usually overwhelming majority of Communist, Arab and Third World countries is not always holding together was given last week by British Foreign Secretary David Owen. Despite the commission's rules of secrecy, he disclosed in London that Britain's request for an international investigation of the human-rights situation in Uganda had been only narrowly defeated in a closed-door session.

At the same time, he announced that Britain would not accept that setback as final. As a result, the British delegation has introduced its request with the intention of forcing the commission to take a stand on Uganda at one of its public sessions before it adjourns at the end of this week.

Mr. Lowenstein firmly supported the British call for the Uganda investigation. London had asked for the investigation following the deaths last month of the Anglican archbishop of Uganda, the Most Rev. Janani Lukum, and two Ugandan cabinet ministers while under arrest on charges of plotting against President Idi Amin.

But even before the British demand, Mr. Lowenstein, a New York lawyer long associated with civil-rights causes, had acted on his conviction that the commission should concern itself with human-rights issues everywhere.

Last Wednesday, Mr. Lowenstein asked the commission to seek information from the Soviet Union on the fate of Soviet human-rights activists who have been reported under arrest or detention and he presented a draft telegram to Moscow. Valerian Zorin, the Soviet delegate, denounced the move as a "shameless attempt to interfere in the domestic affairs of a sovereign nation."

In the opening days of the session, a decision, forced by the commission's majority bloc, was made to send a telegram calling on Israel to "refrain from ill-treatment" of Arab prisoners. The vote was 23 to 3, with the United States, Canada and Costa Rica opposed. The five Western European members—Britain, West Germany, Italy, Austria and Sweden—abstained. Libya did not participate.

Theodore Meron, the Israeli observer at the session, had denied Arab accusations that Arab prisoners were tortured or otherwise mistreated. But in a tone of resignation, he commented that he was convinced that the commission's Arab members could muster a majority to find Israel guilty of "cannibalism."

Local Conflicts

Although several of the governments attending the conference are involved in disputes comparable to that between Syria and Iraq, the foreign ministers during their three-day preparatory conference managed by and large to stay away from local controversies.

An exception has a heated clash between Egyptian Foreign Minister Imad al-Din and Libyan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Ali al-Turki. The Libyan delegate charged that the Egyptians, who are acting as hosts, had "leaked" details on the closed-door sessions to the press.

Mr. al-Turki called the charge "a lie."

Another local dispute surfaced indirectly when Ethiopia, Nigeria, Chad, the Congo and Kenya expressed their reservations about the basic political document adopted by the ministers because it failed to include a condemnation of "secessionist and counter-revolutionary movements." Their objection was directed against the Eritrean movement seeking independence from Ethiopia. The Eritreans are supported by the Sudan and other Arab countries.

Rabin Arrives in U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 6 (UPI)—Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin arrived here today for four days of talks with President Carter and other U.S. officials, promising that Israel "will do its utmost to advance the cause of peace" in the Middle East.

In remarks at the airport, Mr. Rabin said he hoped that during his discussions "I'll be able to explain Israel's desire to achieve peace."

Bonn Party Worker Suspected of Spying

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, March 6 (UPI)—West Germany has arrested an employee of the opposition Christian Democratic party on suspicion of being an East German spy, it was announced today.

Hannelore Regehnin had been working as a secretary for Rainer Barzel, former parliament leader of the then-ruling Christian Democrats, for several years. She later worked for the party's German affairs spokesman, Rainer Barzel, an East German, apparently worked as a Communist agent in West Germany before disappearing some time ago, police sources said.

Chilean Peso Revalued

SANTIAGO, March 6 (Reuters)—The Chilean government Friday night revalued the peso, setting a new rate of 17.7 pesos to the dollar, it previously was 18.75.

Portugal Holidays

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Excerpts From Carter's Telephone Question Session

WASHINGTON, March 6 (UPI)—President Carter's radio conference yesterday:

Relations With Amin
Q—Thank you, Mr. President.

Carter's Expenses
Q—My question for you is that I would like to know why your son Chip and your daughter-in-law and grandson are living in the White House on taxpayers' money; why he is not out in his own house earning a living. OK, instead of living off the taxpayers.

A—Well, I think you might want to know that all of the personal expenses of our family are paid for out of my own pocket. Our food is kept separate; we pay for all of it. All of our clothes and so forth are paid for out of my own pocket.

Chip is a hard-working young man and he's a great help to me. Most of my first year in office will be spent fairly close to the White House, and when we have a special problem anywhere in the nation and I want the people there to know how deeply I am concerned, I would like to have an opportunity to use members of my family to go and represent me personally along with professionals who serve in the government.

I just give you one quick example that involves Chip directly. When we had a very serious problem in Buffalo because of excessive snowfall, I asked Chip to go up there and speak for me. He's a very knowledgeable young man and he also let the Buffalo people know that I personally cared about them. I couldn't take a full day off and go, and spend a day in Buffalo, but Chip could. So I think this is a good approach.

But I want you and the American people to know that we are not mooching off the American taxpayers. All of our family's expenses are paid for out of my own pocket.

Q—OK, this is a follow-up. A—Sure.

Q—In the last week or so you had your grandson born in a naval hospital?

A—Yes.

Q—OK, he is entitled to special military benefits or government benefits also?

A—No, sir.

Q—OK, then why were they in a military hospital?

A—Well, Bethesda Hospital is available for all top officials and their families.

Q—Yes, because we're a military family, too.

A—Very good. Well, I was an old military man myself.

Q—Yes.

Q—But we have health insurance, and we pay the routine charges for the hospital expenses. I might say, though, in complete honesty with you, that there is a physician who is attached to the White House and who always has been. And he follows me when I go somewhere in case I get hurt or have a heart attack or something. And his services are available to the members of my family as well.

Q—OK, so in other words that's where he sent them.

A—That's correct. Now he's not an obstetrician but he is available in case I or any of my family members or even guests in the White House get ill during the night. He's available to take care of them and that's done at public expense.

Q—OK, thank you very much, Mr. President.

A—Sure.

Tax on Dividends
Rita Karatjes, Joliet, Ill.

Q—Yes. Good afternoon, President Carter.

A—Good afternoon.

Q—I would like to know if you intend to remove the tax on savings account interest and stock dividends. I believe we're one of the only countries in the world that tax unearned income. And I feel that as income is already taxed at the payroll level, I feel it very unfair that it's taxed again after it's invested or saved.

A—Mrs. Karatjes, I can't answer that question yet. I'm not trying to avoid your question, I just don't know the answer.

Q—I see.

A—That's one of the things that we will be considering along with hundreds and hundreds of others in the comprehensive tax reform study that will be going on this year.

So I'm reluctant now to single out one particular part of the tax code and say it will not be changed, even though it might very well stay the same. I just can't answer your question now.

Q—I see.

A—I'm sorry.

Q—Thank you.

States' Rights
Mrs. Richard Nicholson, Fort Worth, Texas.

Q—Mr. President, I appreciate this opportunity to talk to you. I feel that you are violating the

states' rights when you call into the different states and lobby for the ERA. I was wondering if you don't see that this should be left up to the individual state legislatures and let them decide without interference from high political offices?

A—OK. Well, I think you probably have noticed that the final decision is with the state legislatures. And although I have made a few telephone calls since I've been in office, and have talked to some personally and to some governors about the passage of ERA, I haven't tried to interfere or put pressure on them.

When I ran for president I made it clear that I was in favor of the Equal Rights Amendment passing and still am in favor of it and hope it does pass. But I respect very well and very consistently the right of individual state legislatures to vote the way they choose.

But I think it's good to point out to the legislators individually and to the people of the country as I am doing at this moment that we do need to give women

equal rights. They've been cheated too long. They don't have equal pay for equal jobs and I think that this Equal Rights Amendment, which is very simple and very clear, would be a good thing for our country.

So I don't have any way to make a legislator vote against his or her wishes. I don't want any influence on them but reserve the right to express my opinion just like you have a right to express yours.

Q—Except that I don't have the power to make or break someone that you do.

A—I don't have that power either, Mrs. Nicholson.

Q—OK. Now that'd be all right. Nowhere does it mention anything about women's rights. And there is the equal pay opportunity which is already a law, that is being used, so how can the ERA help in these two areas?

A—I think the Equal Rights Amendment just simply says that the Congress nor any state are not permitted to discriminate against women. And I would

presume that you would agree with that statement, but apparently you don't.

Q—Well, certainly I do.

Moderator—Well, thank you very much, Mrs. Nicholson.

A—Thank you, me am.

Q—Thank you.

Space Travel
Phyllis Dupere, Rehoboth, Mass.

Q—Hello, Mr. President.

A—Good afternoon, Phyllis.

Q—I'm a recent graduate from college and I majored in sciences and my question is about the space shuttle program. If you had the opportunity to go on one of the missions, would you go and why or why not?

Moderator—You're talking about a space mission, Miss Dupere.

A—The space shuttle program.

Q—Oh, I see. Miss Dupere, I'm probably too old to do that. I don't know if I could start now and train and get ready to go. When I was a younger person I was always very eager to do the most advanced and sometimes quite dangerous things. As

soon as our country had the idea of having atomic power to propel submarines I was one of the first ones to volunteer and was one of the very earliest submarine officers to go into the atomic power program.

And I am thinking about in the next few weeks going with Adm. Rickover out on one of our atomic submarines to ride on that. As a President it's part of my duty to learn about things of that kind.

But I can't tell you that I'm ready to go on a space shuttle. I think I just don't have the time to get ready for it.

I might say that my sons would like very much to do it, but not me.

Q—Do you think your daughter would?

A—I think perhaps she would, yes. She's a very innovative young lady and is always trying for new things and I think she's competent to be a pilot in a space shuttle in the future or to be a member of Congress, or even to be President, yes, Ma'am.

Q—OK, thank you, good-bye.

Warnke's Foes Are Mounting Heavy Phone, Mail Campaign
By Lee Lescaze and Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, March 6 (UPI)—An extensive conservative mail and telephone campaign against the nomination of Paul Warnke to head the U.S. arms control team has flooded Senate offices.

Republican opposition to Warnke's nomination to head the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and lead the U.S. team in strategic arms negotiations with the Soviet Union have abandoned their threat of a filibuster in return for a debate that began Thursday and will run until the vote late Wednesday.

The decision, worked out by the Senate leadership, appeared to insure Mr. Warnke's confirmation to both posts but conservative spokesmen said that their opposition should tell President Carter that there is widespread public concern about the administration's national security policies.

"I think you're going to see a tremendous effort by the conservative community to oppose Mr. Carter on national security issues," Richard Viguerie said Thursday.

Mr. Viguerie's direct mail business has sent out more than half of roughly a million pieces of mail aimed at stirring public opposition to Mr. Warnke. The letter asks the recipients to sign an enclosed card and send it to a senator.

Direct Mailings
Mr. Viguerie is a member of the steering committee of the Emergency Coalition Against Unilateral Disarmament, which was formed to fight the two nominations and do the direct mail for another conservative group, the Committee for the Survival of a Free Congress.

Warnke supporters in the Senate and the administration believe there are still fewer than 30 Senate votes against him.

Morton Blackwell, executive director of the coalition and a Viguerie associate, said there were 31 definite votes against Mr. Warnke as chief strategic arms negotiator.

"They haven't got a chance of getting two-thirds," 67 votes—he said.

Townsend Hoopes, former under secretary of the Air Force, who has been lobbying for Mr. Warnke, said his supporters were disturbed by the increasing volume of mail produced by the conservative groups.

"The initiative has passed to the other side," he said.

While conceding that Mr. Warnke would almost certainly be confirmed, Mr. Viguerie said: "This is just the beginning. Our allies are going to include a lot of the centrist Democrats. We're going to be going with the tide."

Mr. Viguerie, who has long been active in conservative politics and fund raising, said that national security issues would be his major

concern in the months to come and that "Democrats have been shaken by how far Mr. Carter has gone to the left on national security."

The American Conservative Union and the American Security Council have been working in the anti-Warnke drive but Mr. Viguerie clearly hopes for a widening coalition against Mr. Carter's national security policies that will

include many not normally close to the conservative camp.

A random survey of Senate offices has shown large numbers of anti-Warnke post cards being received, in some offices 500 or more a day.

To register his opposition to the nomination, a citizen only has to fill in his senator's name and sign the card.

Receptionists in several Senate

offices reported getting telephone calls opposing Mr. Warnke from Orange and Marin Counties in California. The callers express their views and then ask to be transferred to another Senate office. The offices of Sen. S. I. Hayakawa, R-Calif., Sen. Dennis DeConcini, D-Ariz., Sen. Lee Metcalf, D-Mont., and Sen. John Melcher, D-Mont., were receiving such calls.

Panama Praises U.S. Discussion of Issues
PANAMA CITY, March 6 (UPI)—No major breakthrough was achieved during the last round of canal treaty negotiations between the United States and Panama but, for the first time, "the truly important substantive issues" were discussed in depth, according to Panama's chief negotiator.

In an interview, the Panamanian delegate, Romulo Escobar Bataillon, said that at last month's talks—the first to be held during the Carter administration—the United States showed a willingness to tackle the "real issues" of the duration of any new treaty and the defense and neutrality of the canal at the end of that treaty.

Mr. Escobar, who is a former rector of the University of Panama and a long-time adviser to Panama's strongman, Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos Herrera, praised the contribution to discussions of Sol Linowitz, President Carter's special representative on the U.S. negotiating team.

"Linowitz didn't avoid the issues," Mr. Escobar said. "Instead of wasting time on secondary matters, both countries went to the heart of the problems. That's why the talks were important."

The Panamanian negotiator said that, despite the high expectations awakened by Mr. Carter's support for a new canal treaty, he was not disappointed by the absence of a breakthrough "because it isn't realistic to think that one round of negotiations could 'finish' anything." Just as indicative, he said, would be the U.S. position in and the timing of the next round of negotiations.

The negotiations for a new Panama Canal treaty have been taking place sporadically since 1964, although they gathered momentum in February, 1974, when Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and then-Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Antonio Tuck signed a joint declaration of principles enshrining this

country's basic demand for a new fixed-duration accord. The 1903 treaty gave the U.S. control over the canal and the 835-square-mile Canal Zone "in perpetuity."

During last year's U.S. election campaign, the negotiations process slowed, with delegates generally concentrating on secondary issues, such as the future of U.S. employees of the Panama Canal Co. and the boundaries of the areas of the Canal Zone that the United States will use for the defense and management of the waterway.

Primary Issues
Now, however, both sides have begun tackling the primary issues:

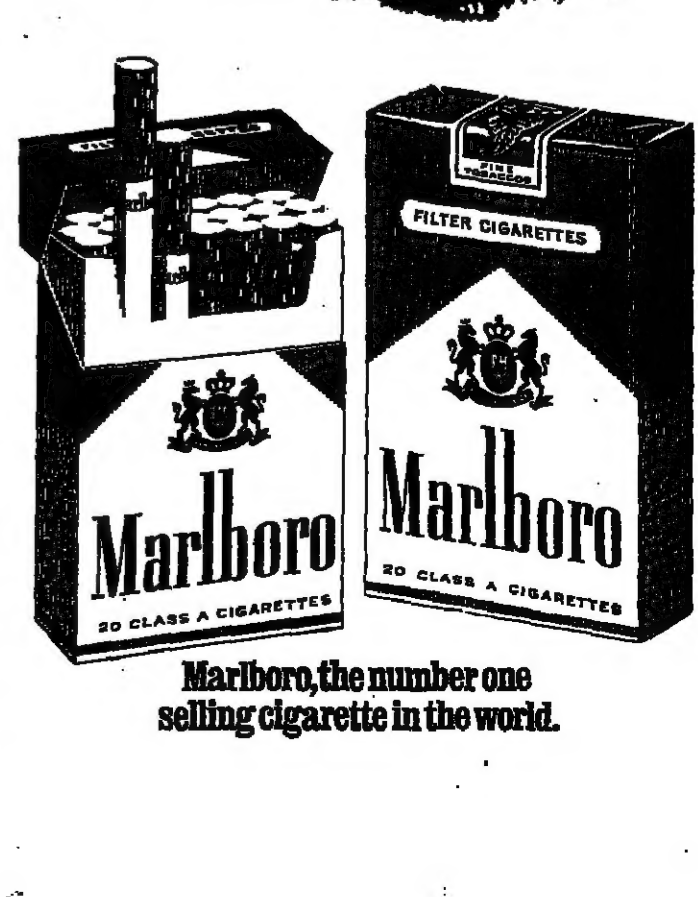
• Duration: Panama is demanding a treaty that terminates before the year 2000, a position which Washington does not oppose but also has not formally accepted.

• Defense: The United States wishes to retain primary defense responsibility for a period of perhaps 20 years after the end of the new treaty.

• Neutrality: Panama asserts that the canal's neutrality can only logically be guaranteed by the United Nations but the United States wishes some clause in the new treaty to recognize its own right to protect the waterway's neutrality.

Questioned about U.S. forecasts that a new draft treaty could be ready by June, Mr. Escobar noted that, "as soon as the United States recognizes that Panama has to exercise sovereignty in every sense, then we have a treaty."

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A black and white photograph showing a large flock of birds, likely gulls, in flight over a body of water. The birds are scattered across the sky and water, with some appearing as dark silhouettes against the lighter background. On the left side of the image, a small boat with a mast is visible on the water. The overall scene suggests a coastal or maritime environment.

SEA GULLS OVER OHIO—A flock of them descends on Lake Erie, warmed by nearby power plant at Lorain.

By Anthony Marro

WASHINGTON, March 6 (NYP).—Justice Department investigators, encountering difficulties in their attempts to obtain solid evidence of infamy in their probe of alleged bribery by the Sen. Robert Kennedy, have begun concentrating on possible tax violations by congressmen, a number of government sources said yesterday.

The investigators have obtained additional help from the department's Tax Division in recent weeks, the source said, and now see this as the best hope of obtaining at least a few indictments in a case that has been hampered by missing witnesses, a lack of records and evidence that may not be usable in court because it was obtained illegally by intelligence agencies.

Although the investigators were known to have been working to

make some tax cases, the sources said that the action of recent weeks represents a significant shift in the focus of the investigation because it means the investigators are pessimistic about being able to obtain indictments on bribery, conspiracy and racketeering charges and now are concentrating more of their energies on possible tax violations.

"I think it will pick up now," a Justice Department source said yesterday. "I think the investigation will get back on track."

Easier to Prove

The sources said that bribery cases are particularly difficult to make, since they involve questions of criminal intent. Tax violations are sometimes easier to prove, they said, because it is necessary to show only that a person received a gift and intentionally failed to report it as income and not that he had a criminal motive in accepting it.

They also noted that bribery and extortion cases often require cooperation of persons directly involved in the transactions, while in this case the persons believed to be giving the government its most valuable information have only second-hand knowledge of the alleged payments.

Justice Department sources had been saying for months that the case was a particularly difficult one and it was uncertain that the indictments would result. But the new attorney general, Griffin Bell, nonetheless touched off a minor furor when, shortly after taking office, he suggested that he felt the case had been dragging and that he might tell the investigators to either ask for indictments or call a halt.

Because Mr. Bell is a Democrat and most of the congressmen thus far linked to the South Korean lobbying effort are Democrats, a number of Republi-

ans in Congress dropped heavy hints that they might be prepared to charge that a "cover-up" was taking place if the investigation ended prematurely.

It was after the Republicans began voicing these concerns that Mr. Bell issued a statement last Thursday, saying that all "substantial leads" were being investigated and that he intended to prosecute wherever proof of criminal conduct was found.

On Friday, he held a meeting with several of the lawyers handling the probe, issued stern warnings that they were not to discuss the investigation with reporters and received a one-paragraph statement saying he was "satisfied that the investigation is progressing and is being vigorously pursued in a professional manner." Department officials noted that he did not say it was being pursued with any degree of success.

David Haworth
BRISBANE, March 6 (UPI).—
 The European Com-
 mission's interim measures to
 the sale of cheap butter
 "butter famine" in the main-
 land of Europe. In the
 produce, 400 metric tons
 every day for which
 no market in the com-
 monwealth elsewhere.
 The severe drought last
 year had no effect on this ex-
 port. European Economic Com-
 mission officials admit.
 Though it is politically un-
 desirable to sell off the current
 surplus to Communist
 nations represents
 a big "butter famine" in the
 world market.
 Prospects for the EEC but-
 ter this year are, there-
 fore, grim. They are made worse
 by the rising price
 of butter consumption,
 in Britain, is declining.
 The EEC members at 1.5
 tons of butter annually
 the end of the year there
 a mountain left of ap-
 proximately 400,000 tons.
 The EEC acted last week
 to the sale of subsidized
 butter to the Soviet Union
 and East European countries



Jean-Baptiste Doumeng UPM

makes it available for sale not to the ordinary consumer, but to Communist party and government officials through special shops to which only they have access.

What happens to ordinary "intervention" butter, the bulk of which lies in stores in West Germany and France? Its name derives from the fact that the ESC intervenes with a subsidy on the butter has been processed and there is no immediate market for it.

Each ESC member country has an intervention board responsible for paying the subsidy to a dairy company and also the storage costs.

Storage Costs

Most of the butter is stored in cooled warehouses leased by the government from private operators. The butter is kept in brown cardboard boxes, each weighing 50 kilograms, which contain blocks of butter. The storage-space renter gets \$5 a ton each month, plus fixed costs of \$10 a ton for the same period.

In addition to this arrangement, each member-state government holds its own stocks of butter which it can release or hold, as it sees fit, in order to "fine tune" the market. But no butter is kept by the farmers who make

that form. But this is a costly process: 100,000 tons of butter costs more than \$300,000 to transform—this being paid by the EEC taxpayer.

The controversial sale to the Soviet Union was fixed at \$80 a ton, which is the difference between its value on the world market less the refund provided by the EEC authorities.

To prevent similar sales in the future, the European Commission is to exercise control over any request for an export levy with a preferred refund.

In effect this will discourage exporters like L. Doumgen from offering butter in large bulk to the Soviet Union. The export subsidy can be changed by the commission at a moment's notice. This would make any large deal too risky unless it met with the EEC's approval.

But it will not stop smaller sales—say, up to 500 tons of butter—being made to the Soviet bloc. If a consignment can be put onto one vessel, the exporter can make the refund at that day's level and still make a profit, avoiding the danger of the commission adjusting the rates while a longer-term sale contract is completed.

This belated measure has had

Commission Censure

March 6 (HRT)—European Commission files a motion in this week's of the European Economic Community Parliament in Strasbourg not permitting the sale of subsidized butter to the Soviet Union, which seeks to end 13 Common Market sanctions filed, was proposed by the Parliament's European Democratic group, consists of French Gaullist representatives of the Centre-Faith party. The group maintains that the ban by the Commission on sales only to Eastern is discriminatory. It decision to suspend exportations does not conform the Commission's duties measure agreed by the Union could disrupt the agricultural policy.

Butter Purchases

A postscript to last week's great butter scandal is that the Russians have not yet been buying butter from the United States community. In their storage, Mr. Doumeng has been taking it straight off the market by making bulk purchases from French cooperatives.

As a boss of a cooperative group, and thus a man with wide contacts, Mr. Doumeng is ideally placed to do this. He also offers a discount which gives him a slight edge on the price paid by other companies, the cooperatives themselves, or the selling butter. He makes his deals in such bulk, his orders give the cooperatives a welcome chance to clear their stores at a time of year when they know much more butter is on the way.

He has done this because the butter's quality is obviously much better at this point in the process than butter which has already been put into intervention dumps.

It appears that Moscow only buys the freshest butter and

ducting it from payments to them from EEC funds. They do not have the facilities and, in any case, send their milk to dairy processors who are responsible for making the butter. It is then sent to the wholesalers or shipped straight to storage.

The butter can be stored in bonded warehouses for six weeks—the maximum period if it is to be used for ordinary household purposes. Supermarkets often buy such butter, selling it as a low leader. It can be distinguished from the fresher product because it has no familiar brand-name.

If stored for longer than six weeks, the butter becomes unstable. At this point it has to be transferred, again at EEC cost, to vats where it can be kept for up to half a year before being sold to the trade as "cheese." This is normally exported as aid to developing countries where it is used for cooking.

Alternatively it can be converted into butter oil and exported

Leftist-Rightist Clashes Grow **Violence Sidetracks Education in Turkey**

H.D.S. Greenway
ISTANBUL, March 6 (WP).—
 was of political violence
 a, murders and armed
 between students and ex-
 for the left and right
 it brought higher educa-
 Turkey to a standstill
 threatening to disrupt
 the country's democratic institu-
 tions.

Wednesday, for example,
 in Erzurum, a rightist stu-
 dent in the early hours of
 morning when explosives were
 thrown into Istanbul University's
 dormitory. His coffin,
 draped in a Turkish flag, was
 carried by students through the
 crowded streets the follow-
 ing day.

Monday three youths were
 wounded in the Aegean
 province while handing out
 pamphlets and a week be-
 forehand was killed and five
 others wounded when "unidentified per-
 sons" according to the police
 set fire to the students
 dormitory classes at an Ankara
 school.

According to figures supplied
 by the Turkish news agency
 in Ankara 200 persons have
 been injured in politically moti-
 vated incidents during the last two
 months of them have been
 innocent bystanders
 caught in the cross
 fire.

schools and university campuses, which have become so politicized that few can remain open for an entire term. The clashes are also affecting high schools and many students are afraid to attend classes.

Ankara University's School of Political Science has been opened and closed more than half a dozen times this year because of violence. Rightist-controlled schools refuse to let students belonging to leftist organizations attend classes and vice versa.

Tense Atmosphere

Although perhaps as many as 40 per cent of students would prefer to get on with the education, many are intimidated by the militants. "Even when the school is open, the atmosphere is too tense to do any research and study," said Sedat Ergin, a student of political science. "I have almost a whole year and I wish I was in a foreign country where I could really be a student."

On the left there is a broad spectrum of Marxists, Leninists, Maoists and Communists who sometimes fight among each other as well as against the right. "We try to suppress these events," said Mehmet Ali Yildiz, a leader of the Marxist Federation of Revolutionary Youth. "Our real struggle is against the fascists who are attacking us and we have to defend ourselves."

The German romanticism and the Siegfried legends of the pagan past.

The leftist student movement in Turkey grew powerful in the 1960s much in the same way as the leftist student movements grew in the United States and France during those years.

Toward the end of the 1960s, the rightist groups such as the Idealist Hearth were formed in order to contest the growing leftist control of the universities. Although he denies having any direct political role, their leader is one of Turkey's important politicians of the far right—deputy Premier Akbalkan Turkes. The rightist students have formed commando units complete with summer training camps in which they receive paramilitary training in the use of weapons and street fighting.

Church Sit-In Leader Warns Paris Police

PARIS, March 6 (UPI)—The leader of more than 1,000 "revolutionaries" Roman Catholics who have occupied a central Paris church for a week demanding a place of worship of their own threatened today to occupy Notre Dame Cathedral if police try to evict them.

The Rev. Louis Coache, who led last week's occupation of the church, said he would lead his followers to Notre Dame if the police try to evict them.

Church Sit-In Leader Warns Paris Police

PARIS, March 6 (UPI)—The leader of more than 1,000 "traditionalist" Roman Catholics who have occupied a central Paris church for a week demanding a place of worship of their own threatened today to occupy Notre Dame Cathedral if police try to evict them.

The Rev. Louis Coache, who led last week's occupation of the Church of Saint Nicolas du Chardonnet, told a congregation of more than 2,000 in his sermon during a traditionalist Latin service, that "we are ready to occupy Notre Dame." The traditionalists reject the reforms in the liturgy ordered by the Second Vatican Council of 1962-65.

Five Foreigners Died In Moscow Hotel Fire

The spokeswoman, reached by telephone, said she did not have the overall total of fire victims but the others were all Soviet citizens. [The preliminary overall figure has been reported to be 45.]

14 Killed in Seoul Fire
SEOUL, March 5 (Reuters). Fourteen persons died in a fire in central Seoul yesterday. Fire

men were unable to fight the fire because hydrants were frozen by sub-zero temperatures, police said.

DEATH NOTICE
 Madams René d'ESTAINVILLE,
 Monsieur Charles d'ESTAINVILLE,
 Madame Anna-Marie d'ESTAINVILLE
 and her children.

Madame Béatrice GORDON-DUCREY
and her children,
and all their family,
announces the death of
Monsieur René GORDONVILLE
member of the Escadillon "Capege"
Officer of the Legion d'Honneur
Croix de Guerre 1914-1918.
Famed away at the age of 85 on
February 26, 1971, in Paris.
The services were held Tuesday, March
2, for the immediate family at Saint-
Martin d'Olivet Church.
at, Rue Arsene-Houssaye, Paris-Se.

et Pact Curbs inese Fishing

March 6 (AP).—Japanese agency has informed Japanese herring and salmonmen to keep their boats out of the Soviet Union's fishing zone, off Bering coast, this month.

The agency said the instructions issued in accordance with an agreement reached in last week by Japan's prime minister Zenko Suzuki and Soviet Fisheries Minister P. Ishkov.

Four days of talks about fishing rights in the newly Soviet zone, the ministers agreed to have negotiations in Moscow March 15 to reach an agreement for this

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fit into this picture?**

(And where
do you come in?)

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up. Our experience is solidly based, and traditional trading links with the North and the South, the West and the East, as well as access to a huge nation-wide network of associated savings banks, local universal banks, form part of this broad capacity. And we have specialists in trade financing to advise you.

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Landesbank
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International Banking with Bavarian Drive and Friendliness

THE NEW YORK TIMES

By C. L. Sulzberger

... ..

A Reporter's Diary Holiday on Skis in Soviet Georgia

The following diary was kept by S.T. Katin, a member of the International Herald Tribune's staff, during a recent trip to the Soviet Union as a member of the International Journalists Ski Club. It was his first trip to Russia since '59.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16.—Drove through Russia last time—Moscow, Leningrad. This time, came in from Frankfurt by Tupolev-154. Sheremetyevo Airport melts into the sea. Dozens of planes seem to have landed at the same time. Our hosts, the Soviet members of the ski club and the Union of Soviet Journalists, spot us and us through customs without suspicion. It has taken slightly more than two hours to get from the plane to the buses and on our way to Moscow.

Where am I? Eighteen years ago, I battled my way on two-wheeled and three-lane roads. We're on a six-lane highway now. The guide says that it's part of a 55-kilometer network around Moscow. The highway passes through a series of developments of concrete or brick buildings spaced out in irregular urbanized patterns. It's a road, but not Russian road, just a road. Then we reach Moscow's broad boulevards. Put up at the Intourist hotel; dinner, reception, night-club show that's par for the course, i.e., not worth the detour. Midnight visit to illuminated Red Square, with the extraordinary sight of St. Basil's Cathedral under a soft falling snow. Compensates for the full day's travel.

Passing the Hat Is Seconded

LONDON, March 6 (Reuters).—British politicians have decided that wearing a top hat is still the best way to attract the speaker's attention in Parliament. The problem has been that there is only one hat, a collapsible top hat kept in an envelope under a chair, and there are 635 members in Parliament. An all-party committee of politicians has decided there should be two hats. For almost 200 years, politicians have been making do with one hat, donned to attract attention when a member wants to raise a procedural point during a vote. That worked well in the days when all members wore top hats, but there have been occasions in recent years when a politician, having raised his point, has refused to let go of the only hat in Parliament.

THURSDAY, Feb. 17.—Got up late, missed the guided tour to the mausoleum, the stadium and through the city. Found myself walking alone through the streets. Stared at the elegant structure of the Bolshoi Theater and doubled back to the Intourist headquarters for a press conference. The Soviet 1980 Olympic Games Committee spokesman promises that all Olympic member nations will be invited to the Moscow Games.

This information in response to a remark by an Israeli journalist, who expressed surprise that a Soviet-Israeli basketball game today had been moved to Brussels from Moscow.

"Cheerful" at the Bolshoi Reception at the theater's museum attended by the star Natalia Bessmertnova.

Hear report that Sakharov received a letter of support from Carter today and called a press conference of Western correspondents to inform them of it. Some say he went to the U.S. Embassy in a chauffeured limousine to get the letter from the ambassador. John? Provocation? Unable to confirm, but old Moscow hand says that it would not be unusual for Sakharov but that no one else would get away with it.

FRIDAY, Feb. 18.—Two-and-one-half-hour flight to Tbilisi, capital of Georgia. An hour before arriving, Semyon Tskhovelidze, an official of the republic, turns and announces with a smile: "Now we are leaving the Soviet Union. Now we are in the Republic of Georgia."

Refused to jump to the bait or take that comment for more than a local joke. Boarded buses for three-hour trip to Gori, Stalin's birthplace, for lunch. Tskhovelidze on our bus. Points to a stone structure, the focal point of a broad esplanade, and says: "That's his house."

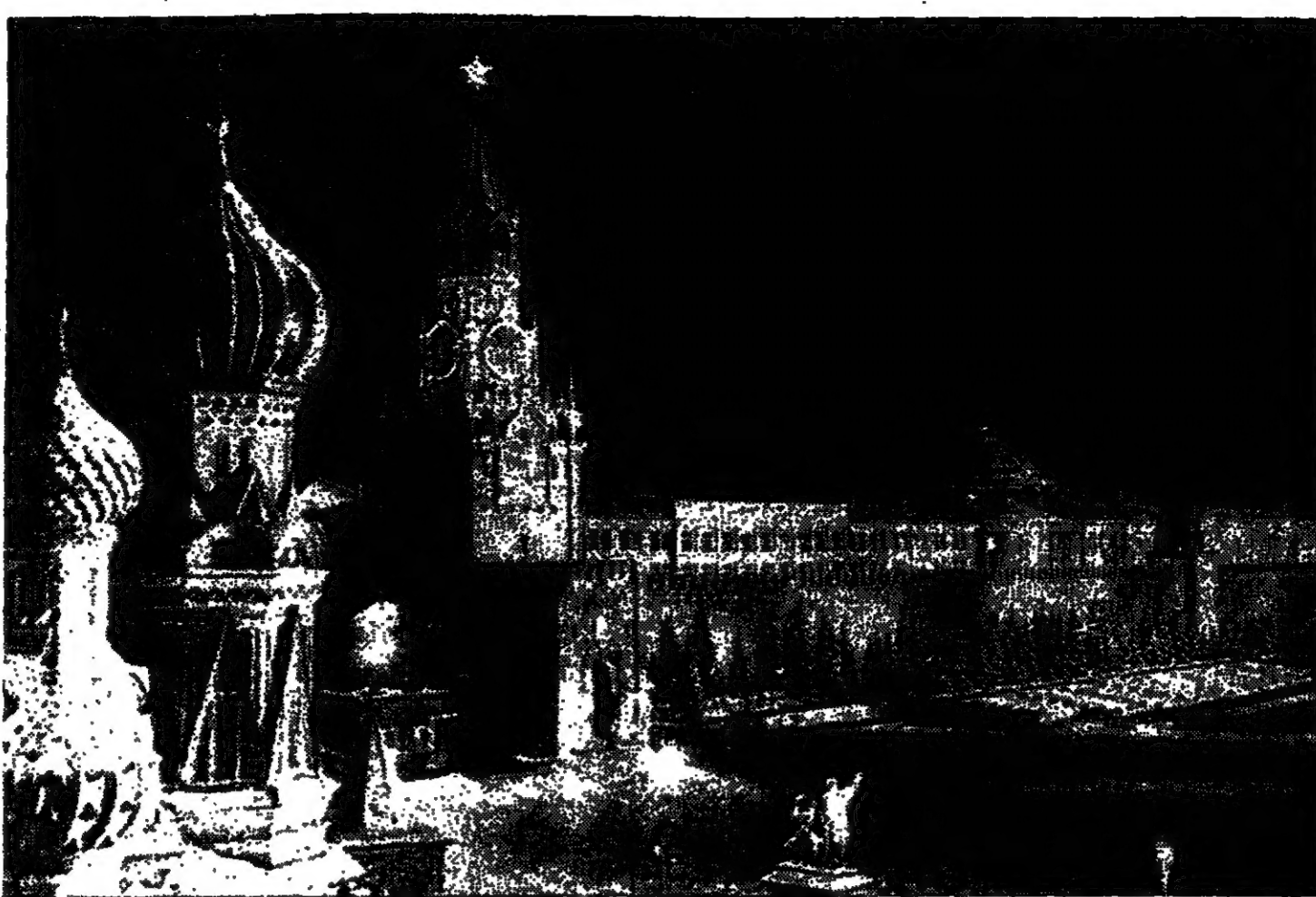
A Polish journalist grabs me by the arm. "We both have reasons for abhorring this place. I will not visit it without you."

The stone-and-glass structure protects a stone-and-wood cabin where Stalin was born, the holy of holies. Behind it a three or four-story building, the Stalin museum.

One by one the buses stop. Journalists—170 of us—pour out and stride over to the birthplace, taking pictures.

Continue three hours more to Bakuriani. Put up at a shoddy hotel with incredible plumbing. But the welcome could not be warmer.

SATURDAY, Feb. 19.—Off to the slopes—or slope. Lack of snow



A view of Red Square in the snow, with St. Basil's Cathedral at left and the Kremlin in the background.

(for the first time in memory here) restricts us to a single chair lift and a single mountain.

SUNDAY, Feb. 20.—Giant slalom. Meet Russians on the slope. They ask which one of us is Jean-Claude Killy. Try—without success—to pass off an elderly Italian journalist as Killy.

One, a student at Moscow University, says he listens to Western radio stations; all his friends do. Would like to visit Western Europe and thinks that officials who block such trips are old-fashioned and do not understand Soviet youth.

Our hosts invited world chess champion Anatoly Karpov to a press conference for simultaneous matches with all who want to play him. The small, intense 26-year-old proceeds to beat 34 journalists, some of them rated in their own countries.

The four Israeli journalists are absent from dinner. Come in late explaining they had been invited to visit Bakuriani and have supper at home of Soviet citizens, where they were deluged with Georgian champagne under toasts of friendship and peace.

Meet editor in chief of Georgian Krokodile, satirical magazine. Ask how he reconciles Georgian personality cult of Stalin, that is, chauvinism and nationalism, with Soviet socialism. Replies that he's against all "isms." I don't think he really means that.

MONDAY, Feb. 21.—Special slalom. Hundreds of Russians turn out to cheer us on. One, a doctor, says he knows the Herald Tribune well, but turns down offer to have it sent to him. "Not everyone would understand," he explains.

Political round tables organized, divided into English, French, German, subject is Journalism and defense. At English discussion, a British journalist talks about freedom of the press, mentions a Ukrainian journalist named Chornovil, jailed for political crime. Danil Kraminov, vice-president of the Union of Soviet Journalists and ranking member of our host team, counters by denouncing concern by the "Western monopolistic press" over common criminals. Explains absence of Western non-Communist press in Russia because few Russians read foreign languages (patently false) and because weekly he edits from Western press.

Learn that at French round table, it was said that distribution of tracts trying a more open society could be considered "a common crime."

Meet Kraminov after dinner. He launches into diatribe against "the worst anti-Semites, your American Jews and the Zionists who are trying to force the Russian Jews to leave." Has three half-Jewish grandsons. Hates Voice of America, which he listens to all the time.

TUESDAY, Feb. 22.—Cross-country race. Little snow, much ice. Schumacher, Tea offered at the end. Russia has much to learn about Olympic cups.

General assembly of club. Israeli team captain presents letter from Israeli Journalists Union thanking Soviet hosts for excellent welcome despite lack of diplomatic relations between nations. First time Israeli "sportsmen" are allowed in Russia in three years. Rises to hand letter to Soviet team captain.

Everyone applauds, including Soviet team captain, except Kraminov, who interprets letter, denounces Israeli "publicity stunt" and provocation. Throws letter down in disgust.

Club president, a Swiss, says those remarks will be stricken from record. Atmosphere tense. One by one during the evening, half a dozen Soviet journalists come to see me privately, explain that "Kraminov still believes in the old methods." "Statist!" "No, old-fashioned."

Kraminov's outburst may have done more good than harm. If these people—probably all party members—are divided, what's it like in the Kremlin?

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.—Leave Bakuriani for Tbilisi by bus. Stop at Borzhomi mineral-water bottling plant for lunch in cafeteria. Enough caviar, smoked salmon, sturgeon and meat to stuff a boyar. French journalist André Veyret says, "Wait till I tell the Communists back home how the Soviet workers eat."

Extraordinary show in Tbilisi: first part Komosomol girl virtuoses, all less than 15 years of age, playing popular numbers. Second part, Georgian folk ballet. Outdoes the Bolshoi in grace and beauty.

THURSDAY, Feb. 24.—Free day in Tbilisi.

Man stops us near Iveria Hotel, warns of microphones in our rooms, makes a thumbs-up sign and says "capitalism." Freedom of (clandestine) speech does exist. Wouldn't have happened 12 years ago. Gala evening where our club honors all the Russians except Kraminov.

FRIDAY, Feb. 25.—Flew back to Moscow. Anatoli Ryjnikov of the Journalists Union reminds us that, as journalists, we have been free to do anything we wanted during our trip and that we will be free to do anything we want in Moscow. Welcome news since I know of some plans to visit dissidents.

Halfway through dinner we hear the Hotel Rossiya's on fire. Biggest fire in Moscow since Rostopchin burned the town from under Napoleon. Dozens rush to see it. Rumors are rife about number of dead and cause of fire.

Try to get to Rossiya. Stopped at Red Square by single soldier behind metal barrier, which he opens to let seven troop-filled trucks pass by. Fire engine comes up, driver asks soldiers for directions to Rossiya, speeds through Red Square.

Walk up small street behind the GUM, looking for other way to Rossiya. Meet journalists coming back, reporting roadblocks. It's 3:30 a.m. Have to be ready to leave at 4:30. Go up to 20th floor of Intourist hotel to see flames of Rossiya, a mile away. Meet survivors from Rossiya, who say Russians were particularly helpful—on once—in relocating them at Intourist.

SATURDAY, Feb. 26.—Leave hotel for 8:30 a.m. flight to Paris. Harrowing bureaucratic experience at airport. No baggage search, no baggage carts. Two hours needed for formalities.

Aboard II-62, agree with French political analyst that Kraminov incident was probably the most important thing we learned in Soviet Union, along with the widespread thirst for outside news. The Soviet Union can no longer be considered monolithic.

A Geriatric Europe Looms; Population No Longer Growing

By Ray Moseley

BRUSSELS (UPI).—Europe's population growth is gradually coming to a halt, and the consternation of many governments and experts who forecast the trend will continue into the next century.

In four countries—West Germany, Britain, Austria and Switzerland—the population has actually declined. In Belgium, the growth rate is zero, and in many other countries it is dipping steadily toward the zero level, a survey by United Press International shows.

Britain's Central Statistical Office calls the population decline the most significant social trend of the first half of this decade.

Future Society

The trend suggests that the European society of the future will be composed of a large number of elderly pensioners supported by a shrinking number of persons of working age.

This will require major economic shifts: more housing subsidies, medical care and social services for the elderly, fewer schools for the young.

Many governments are alarmed at the population trend. In some countries, including Denmark and the Soviet Union, there have been suggestions that women be subsidized to have babies.

But the Netherlands, with a population density that is among the highest in the world—958 persons a square mile—views the development serenely. Socialist Premier Joop den Uyl said a declining birthrate is "deemed desirable and is welcomed in Holland."

The economic recession last begun in 1973 has no doubt been a factor in keeping down the size of European families, population experts say.

Radical Change

But they agree the trend is firmly fixed for years to come, whatever the economic situation, and reflects a radical change in values and life-styles extending from Communist Eastern Europe to such predominantly Catholic countries as Spain and Italy.

They say the birth-control pill, liberalized abortion laws and other birth-control measures have made the family revolution possible. The motivations are an increase in the number of working women, smaller and more expensive housing units, a shift of population from rural areas to crowded cities and a tendency of young persons to marry later—or not at all.

In Britain, where the population last year dipped below the 56-million level reached in 1974, the government has been caught by surprise.

Thousands of Britons live in "brown towns" built to house the spillover population of major cities that were expected to keep

growing until the end of the century.

Instead, such cities as London, Liverpool and Glasgow now have huge areas of derelict housing, areas empty of all but the poorest. Industry also moved out to provide jobs for persons inhabiting the new towns, taking their tax revenues with them.

London had 7.9 million persons in 1961, but is expected to have only 5.7 million in 1981. "From an overcrowded metropolis to a ghost town in 30 years," an analyst said.

John Chapman, a London official who has consistently opposed the transfer of residents out of the capital, said: "London and older cities already had sufficient spare capacity to take the annual growth. Now we have places like Milton Keynes [a new town north of London] which is three-quarters built. What the hell do you do?"

By 1980, Britain expects to have 1.5 million fewer schoolchildren than the present 9 million. Because of that expected decline, the number of teachers turned out by state training schools will be cut from 85,000 to 40,000 a year.

A Decline

West Germany, the most populous country in Western Europe, experienced a population decline to 61,829,000 in 1975 from a high of 62,064,000.

The percentage of pensioners is high—12.3 per cent of all men and 17.8 per cent of all women are 65 or older—and this has resulted in a pension insurance-fund squeeze.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is counting on the persons born during the baby boom of the 1960s entering the labor force and taking up the slack.

But that baby boom has created another sort of squeeze, affecting West German universities. The universities, overcrowded and considering the adoption of more restrictive entrance requirements.

Problems Ahead

In France, the birthrate has been declining for five years but is expected to increase this year. Some experts, however, believe that it is only a temporary phenomenon and see problems ahead.

Paul Pallat, a researcher at the French National Institute of Demographic Studies, said: "In the next 20 years, there will be no problem but after that the persons who work will have to support the entire population of aged and that will completely unbalance the system of social services."

Either older persons will get such small pensions they would not be able to survive, he said, or the working population will have to pay so much for social services that they would not be able to shoulder the burden.

Many population experts, including Mr. Pallat, fear that societies dominated by elderly persons will become sluggish and conservative and technological innovation will slow down.

But Prof. Pierre Guilmot of the Free University of Brussels said: "I've never accepted the argument that so-called 'older' populations are necessarily less innovative."

More Dynamic

Monique Renardis, professor at the Catholic University of Louvain and co-author with Prof. Guilmot of a population study for the Council of Europe, agreed. "Who's ever proven that young people are more dynamic than older ones? In our society, young often means unemployed and being unemployed doesn't strike me as terribly dynamic."

Belgium has reached zero population growth, a steady decline since the middle of the last decade. Sweden recorded 98,000 births last year, the lowest total since record-keeping began and 25 per cent below what is needed for the population to reproduce itself.

In Austria, where the population of 7,513,000 is about 20,000 below the 1974 level, Finance Minister Hannes Androsch recently warned that the state can no longer guarantee an automatic increase in old-age pensions when living costs go up. He said state spending on social services has doubled since 1970.

Demographer Viktor Perevedentsev says the Soviet Union may reach zero population growth by the middle of the next decade. Soviet authorities fear a crippling labor shortage in the 1980s and 1990s as a result of the population trend and Mr. Perevedentsev suggests that mothers should be put on the government payroll to spur births.

Italy's birthrate is declining but not enough to halt population expert Adriano Buzzati Traverso. "We are the only country in the wealthy part of Europe in which the population increase in the last decade exceeded 400,000 a year," he said. "This results in extremely serious unemployment."

Staff of 5 Keeps Carter Abreast Of the News With Daily Summary

Outline Runs To 10 Pages

By James Gerstenzang

WASHINGTON (AP).—Six evenings a week, between 9 and 10, a member of the White House staff drops off a sheet of papers assembled for an audience of one: the President.

It is the White House news summary, generally a 10-page compilation of recent news lifted from news service wires, newspapers and network television programs. It is designed to give the President a quick, concise, easy-to-read view of world, national and regional events and how they were covered by the news media.

So, on a recent Wednesday, reading the news summary dated Thursday, Feb. 24, Mr. Carter would have learned, for instance, that Gulf Oil Co. had been charged with withholding natural gas, that delays he advocated in 10 water projects were angering Congress, or that exotic birds may carry a disease deadly to poultry.

The news summary is put together by five persons who work in a first-floor, carpeted suite in the Old Executive Office Building, next door to the White House on Pennsylvania Avenue.

General Overview

Each day they read the news wires of the Associated Press and United Press International, watch the three commercial networks' television news shows and scan as many as 100 newspapers. They subscribe to 33 papers and receive twice as many on a complimentary basis.

The office director is Claudia Townsend, a 24-year-old Georgia who worked, as a reporter, in



White House photo
Claudia Townsend

Atlanta and Washington covering Jimmy Carter, the governor and the candidate.

"We are not, don't want to be and don't pretend to be Carter's only source of information," she said. "We give him a general overview on what is happening in the national news."

She said the President reads The New York Times and the Washington Post each morning but that without the news summary he would be unlikely to know what other newspapers around the country were carrying.

Most of the newspapers arrive by mail, several days after they are published. The staff looks for items that often reflect regional concerns.

Miss Townsend said that by reading Western papers, her staff was able to spot concern about the drought and bring it to Mr. Carter's attention before it was a national story.

Most of the items are not much

longer than 100 words and each identifies the newspaper from which it is taken. Occasionally the President asks to see the entire story.

Condensed and Fast

The direct, to-the-point summary is designed "to give him condensed information real quickly," Miss Townsend said. "We give him a quick, snappy time on it. If he does, we're not doing it right."

The President, she said, "reads it front to back. It is in his out box by 7 a.m. with his initials on it, meaning he's read it."

The only reaction to the daily summary she has gotten from Mr. Carter, who is known to make his displeasure with a staff product clear, was a brief "Good, J.C." scribbled on an office memorandum asking for comments on the early issues.

But he criticized a weekly compilation of magazine stories, saying they were too long and the sample was too small. Changes were made in the next issue and Mr. Carter sent back a note of approval.

The magazine summary culls 37 periodicals, among them Psychology Today, Business Week, New Yorker, Ebony, Playboy and People.

When the news summary was published by Richard Nixon, it departed occasionally from its dry objectivity to characterize a story as "positive," meaning favorable to the administration, or "negative," meaning unfavorable to a correspondent's "wise remarks." There is no lack of criticism in the summary's commentary section. An editorial in The New York Times was partially reprinted for Mr. Carter in the digest.

It is produced on a copying machine so complex that the five staff members spend three hours in a special school learning to operate it.

What White House Officials Buy: 33 Newspapers and 37 Magazines

WASHINGTON (AP).—The White House news summary office subscribes to 33 newspapers and 37 magazines.

The newspapers are: The Los Angeles Times, San Francisco Chronicle, Rocky Mountain News, Atlanta Journal, Atlanta Constitution, Chicago Tribune, Chicago Sun-Times, Des Moines Register, Baltimore Sun, Boston Globe, Detroit Free Press, Dallas Morning News, Dallas Times-Herald, Houston Post, Houston Chronicle, Washington Post, Washington Star, Louisville Courier-Journal, Minneapolis Tribune, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, New York Times, New York News, Nevada, Village Voice, Wall Street Journal, Charlotte Observer, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Philadelphia Inquirer, Christian Science Monitor, Seattle Times, Miami Herald and Manchester Union Leader.

The magazines are: Atlantic Monthly, Broadcasting, Business Week, Columbia Journalism Review, Ebony, Encore, the Economist, First Monday, Human Events, More, Manchester Guardian, Mother Jones, MS, Nation, National Journal, National Review, National Spotlight, New Republic, New Times, New West, New York, New York Review of Books, New Yorker, People, Playboy, Progressive, Psychology Today, Roll Call, Rolling Stone, Saturday Review, Science, Sports Illustrated, Time Monthly, TV Guide, U.S. News & World Report, Washington Monthly, Washingtonian.

pitch to the people in his budget revisions, an appropriate costume would be sackcloth and ashes."

Praise Included

But editorials praising the President are also included.

The summary repeats editorial cartoons, including those that poke fun at the President, and gives short descriptions of the stories covered by the nightly television news programs and the time given to them.

When the news summary was published for Gerald Ford, it ran anywhere from 20 to 50 pages and was prepared by eight persons, all of whom have left the staff.

Although the news summary is prepared for the President, it is distributed to about 100 White House staff members and to each of the Cabinet members. A copy goes to the Democratic National Committee.

Using her production figures, annual costs would be about \$4,000 for the copying and \$2,000 for the newspaper subscriptions. The staff reports to work at 11 a.m., spends several hours reading newspapers looking for appropriate articles and the rest of the day condensing them, watching the television news and running the copying machine. The work is generally completed by 8:30 p.m.

Then, Sunday night to Friday night—there is no Sunday morning edition—a staff member crosses West Executive Place to the White House and hands two copies of the summary to a Secret Service agent. The agent gives the copies, one for the President and one for Mrs. Carter, to an usher, who delivers them to a hallway mailbox in the family residence.

Disclosure Rule Is Providing Peek Into Lawyers' Earnings

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON (WP).—The publication of private financial data by appointees to the Carter administration has provided a rare glimpse of the earnings of corporate lawyers, a group that traditionally keeps such matters private.

The new data, released late last month, show that Cyrus Vance, the new secretary of state, earned \$250,444 last year from his senior partnership in the New York City firm of Simpson, Thatcher & Bartlett—a figure regarded as about average for a senior partner of a major firm, according to numerous lawyers interviewed this week.

But Joseph Califano Jr., the new secretary of health, education and welfare, earned more than \$555,000 as a senior partner of Williams, Connolly & Califano in Washington. Lawyers in other firms expressed surprise—and in many cases admiration—for the size of Mr. Califano's earnings.

Mr. Califano earned more last year than Thomas Murphy, the chairman of General Motors, made in 1975, according to figures published by Business Week magazine. That year Mr. Murphy was the 15th highest-paid business executive in the United States. Put another way, Mr. Califano earned more in a week than the average U.S. worker made in a year in 1975.

Mr. Califano declined to discuss his income with a reporter. The senior and founding partner of his old firm, Edward Williams, said: "Whatever anyone is paid out here, he's worth it." Mr. Williams declined to discuss the apparent ability of his firm to generate much more income than other big law firms here and in New York.

Mr. Williams said, "I regret deeply that they [the Carter administration] felt it was necessary to publish past earnings." Mr. Williams said that he thought a statement of net worth

and private holdings would have satisfied the requirements of candor with the public.

Mr. Williams did say there was "no windfall explanation" for the large size of Mr. Califano's earnings last year. "The facts are the facts," he added.

Other lawyers speculated that Mr. Williams himself, as the senior partner of the firm, probably made more than Mr. Califano last year.

Major corporate law firms generally make money in two ways: By billing for hourly work done for clients at rates ranging from about \$40 to about \$200 an hour and by collecting annual retainers from major clients.

Well-placed sources said that Williams Connolly prides itself on being more efficient than other law firms, getting more accomplished for clients with less manpower.

A partner in another law firm speculated that Williams & Connolly is billing for accomplishments rather than hours.

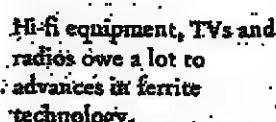
But Williams & Connolly is said to believe that "for a similar job the bill must be comparable" to what another firm would charge.

Several lawyers said that a firm dominated by one or two strong personalities like Williams & Connolly was likely to earn bigger fees than a staid corporate firm. They noted that Mr. Williams has won some large fees in successful courtroom actions, his specialty.

The firm declines to publish the names of its clients but public records indicate it has represented Coca-Cola Co., Pfizer, the drug manufacturer; The Washington Post; El Paso Natural Gas and others. Mr. Williams himself has represented John Connally, the former Texas governor; Jimmy Hoffa, the former Teamsters Union president, and many other famous individuals.

This is the powder which helped us to blast off onto Japan's electronics scene more than four decades ago. It's magnetic powder, actually. The basis of ferro-magnetic materials, commonly known as ferrites. Today's electronics would be grounded without them.

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U.S. Economists, in Session on Revitalizing Northeast, Predict Decline

wage rates, as commonly assumed. In construction, for example, he said, wages were higher than the national average by 17.5 percent in the Midwest, 10 percent in the West and only 4.7 percent in the Northeast.

Bennett Harrison, professor of economics and urban studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said that most studies had shown that using incentives directed at businessmen such as tax advantages or loan guarantees did little to increase jobs or help businessmen from closing plants.

Industry, Growth

Wilbur Thompson, professor of economics at Wayne State University, said that the South and

new cash aid, in fact, faces possible default on Friday.

Teachers Union head Albert Shanker joined Mr. Beame in objecting to the banks' proposal. Mr. Shanker said, however, that the unions would not act alone to save the city from default.

Mr. Beame said he would meet with "the parties that are really interested in saving the city of New York to determine what can be done with the banks or without the banks."

The review proposal was part of a nine-point package the bankers said must be adopted before city securities could be sold on the public market. The bond market has been closed to the city for almost two years.

Wilbur Thompson, professor of economics at Wayne State University said that the South and Southwest were caught in a disadvantageous circle in which they attract new jobs that in turn bring new dynamic industry, and growth which attract more of the white, affluent, well-educated workers.

"These are very powerful dynamics," he said. "They're very hard to stop."

While searching for what kind of advantages the Northeast still possessed, he came up with well-established graduate schools. He later added:

"What you have got going to you in the Northeast is desperation."

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"What you have got going for you in the Northeast is desperation."

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92

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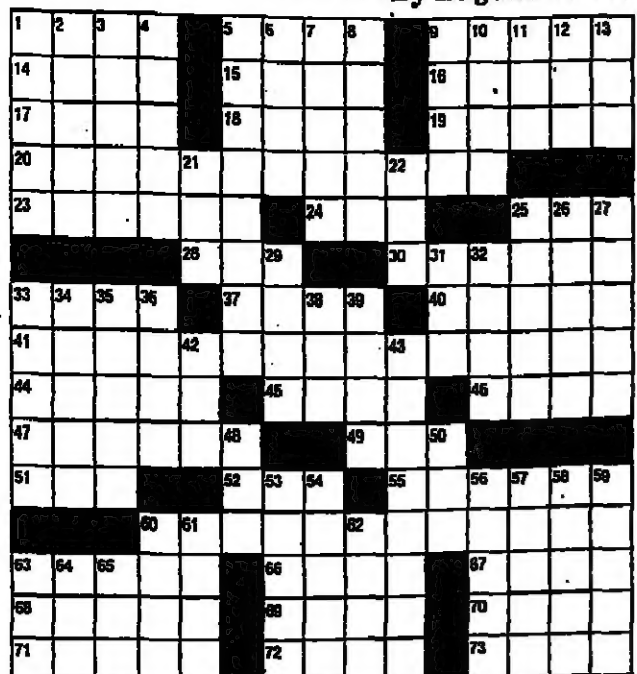
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CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Moleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Cite
 - 2 Ate
 - 3 Island teacher
 - 4 Class province
 - 5 Sleep like
 - 6 Candle
 - 7 Adversaries
 - 8 Hawaiian bird
 - 9 Put forth
 - 10 Jazz-fiddler's favorite
 - 11 Delit item
 - 12 Draft initials
 - 13 Sprinkle
 - 14 Greek poet
 - 15 Sabot
 - 16 Furniture
 - 17 Memento
 - 18 Schubert song
 - 19 McPherson
 - 20 1,800 km.
 - 21 Potato features
 - 22 Calif. city
 - 23 Son of Odin
 - 24 Speak
 - 25 Concealed
 - 26 Broadway musical
- DOWN**
- 27 Western show
 - 28 Shield border
 - 29 English county
 - 30 Hose
 - 31 Shape
 - 32 Land measure
 - 33 Soccer crest
 - 34 Arrow
 - 35 Hirsute
 - 36 Abalone
 - 37 Olive way
 - 38 Stretches out
 - 39 Vail sports
 - 40 French subway
 - 41 Gossip
 - 42 Reckless
 - 43 Poem
 - 44 French month
 - 45 Greek coins
 - 46 Alpine region
 - 47 Short treatise
 - 48 Roman official
 - 49 Phobias
 - 50 Sporting units
 - 51 Mental discipline
 - 52 Lamb
 - 53 Censure
 - 54 Palm leaf
 - 55 Oxford figure

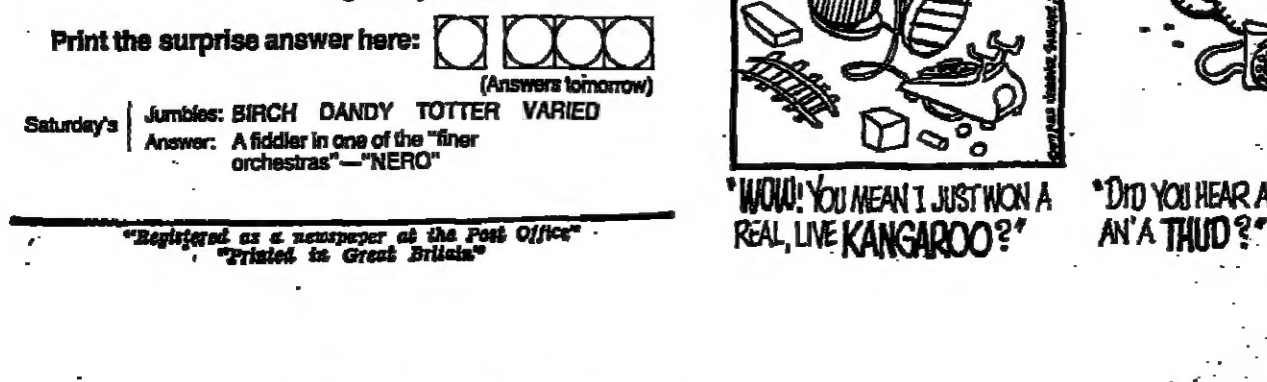
WEATHER

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AGF	10.25	+0.10	0.10
AGF	10.25	+0.10	0.10
AGF	10.25	+0.10	0.10
AGF	10.25	+0.10	0.10
AGF	10.25	+0.10	0.10
AGF	10.25	+0.10	0.10
AGF	10.25	+0.10	0.10

PEANUTS



BOOKS

OLIVER'S STORY

By Erich Segal. Harper & Row. 264 pp. \$7.75.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

Let's assume for a moment that Erich Segal's "Love Story" was a decent enough novel—not cheaply sentimental, self-pitying, gratuitous and sick. Assume it was a harmless read, worth the few hours it took to weep through, and the four hankies it took to blow the nose and dab the eyes. The question then is, does its sequel, "Love Story" live "up" to it?

I don't think so.

The new novel about how Oliver Barrett 4th recovers from Jennifer Cavill's death with a little help from psychotherapy and a love affair with a department-store heiress—lacks something that "Love Story" seems to have had: Symmetry of plot? Contrast of character types? The lingering "La Dame aux Camelias" death? Something. The incessant coyness of Segal's prose and dialogue seems less surprising, if surprisingly innocent coyness can be considered a virtue. The breezy sickness seems more like a hurricane of hair oil.

But this is silly, an exercise in reverse double-trick. In fact, "Love Story" was an abominable novel. When it first appeared in February 1970, it seemed merely insignificant. But then, during the following year, almost half a million people proceeded to buy it and cry over it. (Today, over 9 million copies of the paperback edition have been sold.) So a closer look at the book seemed in order.

With this in mind, I assigned "Love Story" for a college course in which we were trying to explore the sociology of several No. 1 best sellers. The dozen or so students in the class allowed that while they kind of enjoyed the novel "as a light read," they sensed deep down that there was something wrong with it—and, mind you, these were students not normally given to skepticism at the artifacts of popular culture.

Eventually, we stumbled our way to the conclusion that "Love Story" is a classic case of Oliver Barrett 4th and Jennifer Cavill's relationship, and the old man's partnership in Boston investment banking, seemed inevitable. And beginning for it's the way it turns out if you happen to be born with Boston Brahmin, your bloodstream—unless, of course, you devote it to the law or politics. The only way to escape this is to be a doctor, and some 500 pages to go. Although, come to think of it, Oliver still has a doctor's bag, and a doctor's bag is a doctor's bag.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for the New York Times.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

NEW YORK—Once again, the top prize in the Costa del Sol International Tournament went to the U.S. entrant, Larry Christiansen of Modesto, Calif., who took first with a 9-4 score, and myself, placing second with a 7-2-1/2. This reversed last year's outcome, when Larry finished a half point behind me.

Christiansen's 9 points amounted to a grandmaster norm, his second; he made his first grandmaster norm in last year's event. However, he is not yet eligible for this rank, since he holds only one of the two norms required for the lesser rank of international master.

This is, of course, hardly more than a technicality for such a talented player—as soon as he runs up his missing international master norm, he will simultaneously be awarded grandmaster status.

Again repeating last year, the Romanian grandmaster Florin Gheorghiu took third, but this time he had to share honors with a countryman, the international master Victor Ciocotea, and with Spain's Jose Garcia Padron, who at 17 has achieved his first international master norm.

Player	W	L	D	Points
Christiansen	9	0	0	9
Byrne	7	2	1/2	7.5
Gheorghiu	4	0	8	5.5
Garcia Padron	5	2	6	5
Ciocotea	4	1	8	5
Robertson	2	0	11	2
Talal	3	2	8	4
Castro	2	3	7	3.5
Plaschke	2	3	7	3.5
Hernandez	2	4	7	3
Medina	2	5	6	2
Favlov	2	5	6	2
Bellon	2	5	3	2.5
Rais	0	8	3	1.5

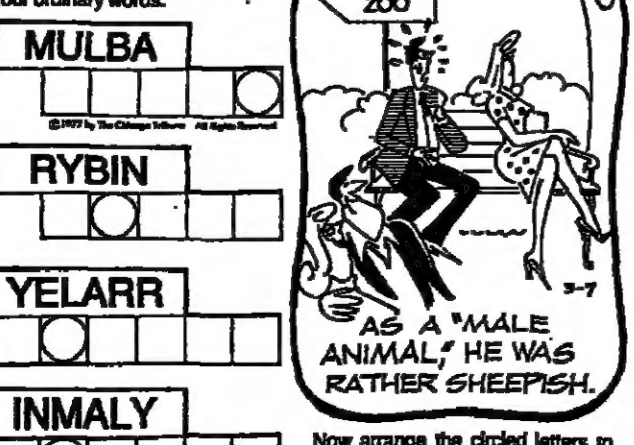
In the 10th round of the tournament, held at Torremolinos, Spain, Christiansen took advantage of Oscar Castro's inaccurate opening play, punning on an impetuous center knight to win.

The correct way to combat White's center move would have been 1... Nf3; 6 Nf3; B-N2; 7 P-Q4, P-Q4. Instead, Castro's...

White	Black
Christiansen	Castro
1 P-Q4	N-K3
2 N-Q3	P-Q4
3 P-P	N-P
4 N-B3	P-KN3
5 P-Q4	N-N3
6 P-K4	P-N2
7 P-KN3	O-O
8 B-K2	N-B3
9 B-K3	P-B4
10 P-P	B-BP
11 Q-N3 ch	K-P1
12 P-Q5	N-K4
13 N-N	B-N
14 B-Q1	Q-Q3
15 O-O	P-Q4
16 P-B3	P-B3
17 Q-N6	B-Q2

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print the surprise answer here:

Answers to Jumbles: BIRCH DANDY TOTTER VARIED

Saturday's Jumble: A fiddler in one of the "finer orchestras"—"NERO"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"WOW! YOU MEAN I JUST WON A REAL, LIVE KANGAROO?"

"DID YOU HEAR A SHRIEK AN' A THUD?"

Collision With Fire Marshal

Pryce Killed; Lauda Wins

South Africa, March 6 (UPI)—Grand Prix motor racing ended in tragedy when a 27-year-old South African driver was killed in a crash on the first lap of the 1977 South African Grand Prix.

The crash came in an event that was supposed to be a warm-up for the main race. The winner's race was supposed to be a warm-up for the main race.

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Emerson Fittipaldi of Brazil, who finished tenth today, then crashed on the first lap, his head in his hands, muttering: "There was no reason for Tom to die, no reason, no reason." He blamed Pryce's death on the inexperience of the marshal. Other drivers said Pryce was safe, the fire in his car out by the time the marshal was on the track.

March driver Hans Stuck of West Germany said he was so distressed by the accident that he had decided to retire.

"Every time I passed the scene of the crash I could see Tom's shattered and bloody crash helmet lying beside the track. Eventually I had to come into the pits," he said.

Pryce was in 18th position at the time of his crash. Lauda took the lead on the sixth lap and never had to look back. His arch rival, world champion James Hunt of Britain, who started the race from pole position on the grid, was unable to make any impression on the 12-

practice and show the light-weight bow. From Robert Papenberger, who took the right side of the line, he released the ball two yards from the goal for fellow pro Gérard Chollet to pick up and carry over. This was too much for Welsh referee Merion Jones, since Chollet was very lucky to be on the field at all, much less score a try. It was refused.

The French backs managed a try one minute later—center Roland Bertrams going over in the corner after a streak by fullback Jean-Michel Audirac and Jean-Pierre Romen missed the conversion. The ball was scarcely back in play when wing Jean-Luc Averous wasted an imperial 60-yard dash down the left. Scrumhalf Jacques Fouroux dart-

ed among navy blue Scottish jerseys like a squirrel with a giant screw. The props lost their patience again.

Papenberger, Chollet and the ubiquitous Jean-Pierre Rives peeled out of a mail together 15 yards in front of the Scottish goalposts, trotted mysteriously across the line bent over in a six-legged slouch dance and deposited the ball still together. It was not to be believed, but there it was: a three-man try. Romen converted, making the score 20-3, the biggest French defeat of Scotland since play started in 1910. The 630-pound trio's virtually unopposed dance showed there was nothing left of Scotland's forwards.

Afterward, the French spoke well of Irvine, whose defense cost them three tries by estimate of coach Jean Deslaur. Wing Bill Gammell also defended well. Donald MacDonald outjumped Jean-Pierre Bastiat and the Scottish front row showed the French some tricks. Chollet praised veteran Sandy Carmichael.

Chollet said he regretted the roundhouse to the ear that flattened MacDonald in the first minute of the game. This and a later punch, impulsively sanctioned offside violations, could perfectly well have caused his expulsion. Chollet insisted—and the television film bore him out—that a stiff-arm which sent Scotland's flyhalf Ron Wilson flying was open-handed and not a punch.

For some, the referee's failure to expel Chollet was a scandal. French rugby federation president Albert Ferrasse warned Chollet last night that he will be kicked off the team if he punches again.

Today it was learned that the French team to play Ireland on March 19 will be unchanged. This means that, barring injury, France will have used only 15 men in its four championship matches this year—another remarkable aspect of a remarkable French season, which seems certain to end in Dublin in a Grand Slam.



THE BAD NEWS—While on the victory stand, Nikki Lauda is informed by member of the Ferrari team that fellow-driver, and friend, Tom Pryce was killed in a crash.

French Run Wild in a Rugby Rout of Scotland

By Bob Donahue

PARIS, March 6 (UPI)—Scotland scored 3 points, then France scored 23 points, then the Scots got on a blue bus and drove away in silence. Hard words came later.

The game, before a sellout crowd in sunshine here yesterday, was an exhilarating, madly disjointed one-team show. President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, speaking the public's mind, had asked the French players to win with "panache," so they pulled out the stops and played the wildest time ever to rattle the 50,000-seat Parc des Princes.

The Five Nations Rugby Union championship record will show that after beating Wales here and England at Twickenham, France beat Scotland by four tries, two conversions and a penalty goal to one penalty goal, Scotland's, kicked by fullback Andy Irvine after 12 minutes.

But the official arithmetic understates the French superiority, overwhelming in every department except the lineout. The French backs and flankers, playing so fast that much of the game looked like Mack Sennett cops in a police chase, tossed and tumbled away many more tries than the two they scored, so the Scots were lucky to get off with a 30-point spread.

The second half was 30 minutes gone and the score stood 13-3 when the French front forwards decided it was time to end more than an hour of sometimes brilliant but mostly ragged backfield

Wales' Goal: Triple Crown

CARDIFF, March 6 (UPI)—Wales preserved its chance for yet another Triple Crown in the Five Nations Rugby Union tournament while ending England's hopes.

The Welshmen won here, 14-9, and now must beat Scotland in the United Kingdom. In its venture across the Channel, the Welshmen were beaten by the French for their only loss in three games this season.

Wales scored today through tries by Gareth Edwards and J.P.R. Williams and three penalty goals by Steve Fenwick to three penalties by England's Alistair Hignell.

England, playing with the wind in the first half, took a 6-0 lead through the boot of fullback Hignell but Edwards burst across for a try after a scrum on the five-meter mark and then Fenwick took the first of his successful kicks to put Wales ahead 7-4 at halftime.

The capacity crowd of 43,500 at Cardiff Arms Park was momentarily silenced when Hignell put England back into a lead, 9-7, but Fenwick quickly restored the Welsh lead and then J.P.R. Williams went through the English line for the second try to seal the victory.

well of Irvine, whose defense cost them three tries by estimate of coach Jean Deslaur. Wing Bill Gammell also defended well. Donald MacDonald outjumped Jean-Pierre Bastiat and the Scottish front row showed the French some tricks. Chollet praised veteran Sandy Carmichael.

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The other tries yesterday were by hooker Alain Faco and wing Dominique Hariz. Romen kicked 12 points. Scottish captain Ian McGeechan, who last week dismissed French play as "dull," has changed his mind.

Butt Helps Conteh Retain Crown

By Bernard Kirsch

LIVERPOOL, March 6 (UPI)—John Conteh still has the world title; Len Hutchins has a good case and a bad cut but nothing more after their clash of world light-heavyweight heads 12:51 night.

Conteh halted Hutchins in the third round of their scheduled 15 rounder, with his hometown friends chanting "Easy, easy, easy." What made life simple for Conteh and difficult for the challenger was the unfortunate meeting of foreheads two minutes after the opening bell.

They looked like a couple of billy goats with noggins banging the center of the ring and when the referee pulled them apart, Hutchins stepped back with a deep cut over his left eye, which he said gave him double vision. The referee, and even Conteh, did, indeed, acknowledge that there had been butts. The referee warned both men. By the time the caution was over, blood was flowing down the left side of Hutchins's face.

Two Eighties Miles "I acknowledge it was a clash of heads," said Conteh, "but it was unintentional." Both men had missed rights and as Hutchins was rising from banded knees, Conteh was moving forward with the momentum of the miles. And they met.

"It was intentional," said Hutchins. "He had been coming at me with his head all night." Even before the bout, Hutchins's manager, Hank Grooms, said he had warned ref Syd Nathan to watch Conteh's head. Grooms had heard that the Englishman had used it in stopping American Lonnie Bennett in London two years ago.

After the cut and between rounds one and two, Grooms yelled to Nathan, "You warned him, you warned him, and tried to have the official call in doctors to inspect the wound. Grooms said, 'Look, the ref warned him. He's supposed to stop the fight if a butt causes a cut and call into the ring two doctors. If the cut is too bad to continue, Hutchins should have been awarded the fight.'"

Referee Ex-Boxer Nathan, a former English feather-weight, said he understood the "seriousness" of the situation "but I considered both fighters were equally responsible.... I stopped the fight temporarily and warned both of them. At the end of the first round Hutchins's corner invited me to disqualify Conteh but I told them both had connected with their heads and both were guilty of the infraction. I did look at the eye but in my view it was not a sufficient handicap to warrant a stoppage."

Conteh was like a shark at the sight of blood and he made it no contest thereafter. Hutchins, a stinger, a jabber from Detroit who had won 37 of 39, had to switch from his usual style of boxing to slugging, fearful that

the cut eye would force a halt to his second chance at the light-heavy title, this time the World Boxing Council version.

He was an easy target for Conteh's "superstar" winging hooks to Hutchins's head and checking the man already stunned from the butt. A right and the "best left hook I ever threw" floored Hutchins in the third round and when Hutchins stood up on wobbly legs, the referee now agreed the fight should be stopped. The time was 1 minute 6 seconds.

Manager Dubious And Grooms yelled some more, showing the unsympathetic crowd of 4,000 the injury and saying, "You can't make this sort of cut with a punch." Conteh said, yes, the head-banging was a shame but what about what came after it, the two-fisted attack that showed that his right hand, with a two-year-old bone graft, was in perfect shape. Plans now are to carry more. Plans now are to carry more.

Spinks is a young man "learning every day." On the day before the fight, his trainer, Sam Solomon, taught him about body punches, like the damaging right to the ribs.

"I think we're going to have a teaching session the day before every fight," said Spinks.

Connors' Punch Too Powerful DORADO BEACH, Puerto Rico, March 6 (UPI)—Battling for what he called a "million-dollar title," Mike Nassest played Jimmy Connors on even terms for more than two hours yesterday in the early sets of the fourth "heavyweight" championship of tennis.

Nassest won the first set, 6-4, but the second, 3-6, and was tied at 5-5 before Connors took the third, 7-5. Then Jimmy pulled out the stops and wrapped up the winner-take-all purse of \$250,000 by capturing the fourth set at 6-2. Despite suggestions by skeptics that the two friends might have agreed beforehand to split the purse, Nassest insisted the television special was "for real."

"Everybody is fighting for his life in this game," he said. "If I win this, it's a million dollars for me."

With the crowd on his side, the tempestuous 30-year-old Romanian, known as Nasty, found himself in the good-guy role as he tried to upset his equally controversial 25-year-old opponent. Connors, ranked the world's top player, was defending the television-created "championship," for the third time. He won it in 1975 by beating Rod Laver, and easily retained it against John Newcombe and Manuel Orantes.

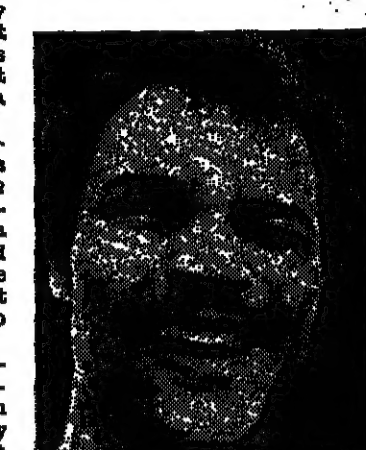
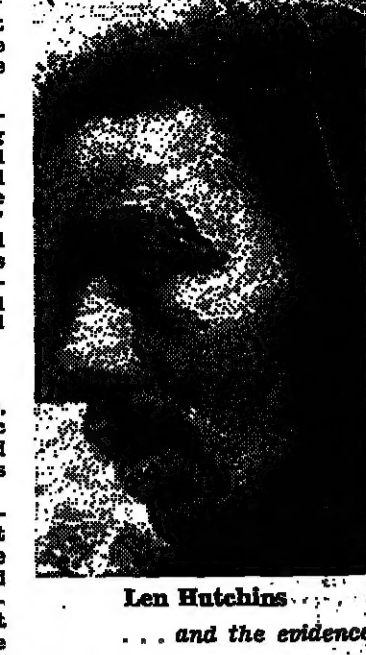
But the heavy-hitting Connors found Nassest just what the announcer introduced him as yesterday before a crowd of 2,400 at the Cerritos Beach Hotel. "a worthy opponent." CBS sports and Bill Richardson, the outspoken promoter who had put this \$900,000 package together, did their best to sustain the "title fight" motif. Nassest even had a fighter's robe with a white-on-black inscription: "Nasty, the greatest in the world."

Wade Upsets Evert SAN FRANCISCO, March 6 (AP)—A determined Virginia Wade, placing her shots perfectly, upset top-seeded Chris Evert, 6-3, 6-4 yesterday in a semifinal of a \$100,000 Virginia Slims tennis tournament.

That set up an all-England final for today for the \$200,000 first prize as second-seeded Sue Barker followed with a 6-2, 6-4 victory over Rosie Casals of the United States. She broke the fourth-seeded Casals' service six times.

Third-seeded Wade used a variety of passing shots and took advantage of Evert's mistakes to win in their first meeting on this season's circuit.

Borg in Final MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 6 (Reuters)—Boris Gottfried of the United States defeated Mark Cox of Britain, 6-4, 6-2, last night to advance to the final against Bjorn Borg of Sweden in the U.S. national indoor tennis championship. Borg routed American Jim Gulkowski, 6-2, 6-2. Gottfried now has an 11-match winning streak, including six last week in winning the American



Airlines tennis games in Palm Springs, Calif.

Fibak in Final MONTERREY, Mexico, March 6 (Reuters)—American Vitas Gerulaitis and Poland's Wojtek Fibak yesterday won through to the singles final of \$100,000 World Championship Tennis tournament here.

Gerulaitis trounced South African-born Cliff Drysdale, 6-1, 6-3, and Fibak rallied after a weak start to defeat American Bill Scanlon, 6-4, 6-1.

Kovalev Cuts Best Figure To Win Title TOKYO, March 6 (Reuters)—Vladimir Kovalev of the Soviet Union won the men's title at the world figure skating championships here last night, holding off a strong challenge from rival Jan Hoffman of East Germany. The Triumph gave Russia three of the four gold medals in the competition.

For Kovalev it was his first world title and revenge for being beaten into second place by the East German at the European championships in Helsinki two months ago.

A brilliant free-skating performance put five-time Japanese champion Minoru Sano into third spot, ahead of Americans David Santee and Charles Tickner.

Kovalev, 24, who took the silver medal at the 1975 and 1976 world championships and was also second in last year's Innsbruck Winter Olympics, led from the short program on Friday.

Last night he touched the ice with his hand at the end of his first triple jump and barely held his landing on several other leaps. But he showed fluency and elegance in the slower passages to gain 14 originals and 188.04 points.

Hoffman, 21, who won both the European and world championships in 1974, skated with authority, but his chances of overthrowing the Russian dimmed when he left out both a triple loop jump and his hallmark, a triple lutz.

Two judges awarded him 5.9 for technical content, but this was not enough and his final score was 15 originals and 188.06 points.

The Russians also won gold medals in ice dancing with Irina Moiseeva and Andrei Minenkova and the pairs with Trina Rodina and Alexander Zaitsev, plus a silver and bronze medal. American Linda Fratianne prevented the sweep by winning the women's singles.

Transitions BIRMINGHAM—Signed Rick Dwyer, fielder. CLEVELAND—Signed Dennis Enderby, right-handed pitcher, to three-year contract.

San Francisco Meets Its First Defeat, Bowing to Notre Dame

YORK, March 6 (UPI)—The Indiana, the Water College basketball, yesterday another empire collapse.

The help of a pair of rebounders carried to the game. The team that stopped 86-game winning streak in Bend three years ago, top-ranked San Francisco, for an undefeated season, the Dons, 93-82.

San Francisco's first loss in 30 years came as a week before the start of the National Collegiate Athletic Association playoffs and combined with the upset of second-ranked Kentucky, 81-79, by Tennessee in the final regular-season rankings. Third-ranked Michigan, an 84-70 victory over Purdue, seems likely to move up to the top spot with UCLA, a 78-69 winner over USC, possibly jumping from fourth to second.

"Our kids did a great job," said Phelps, who brought St. Jude and St. Joseph medals to the game. "St. Jude is the saint of impossible causes, and he's been awfully good to us for the last three weeks. And St. Joseph is the saint of the worker, and we worked today."

The victory may have clinched an NCAA playoff berth for the Irish, who went into the game unranked in one poll. The NCAA was expected to select the Bruins, who clinched their 11th straight Pac-8 championship Friday when Oregon State upset Oregon, closed out their season with an 11-3 conference record and 23-4 overall. UCLA will play an at-large team in its first Western regional NCAA playoff game next Saturday at Provo, Idaho.

Phil Mahra, who won the first giant slalom of the season, today had heats of 54.59 seconds and 53.66 for a combined time of 107.15 seconds. He beat Stenmark by nine-one-hundredths of a second, with Steve another half second behind.

Swiss skier Moredod increased her total to 285 points in the women's slalom with a fourth victory in a slalom won by French girl Perrine Pelem, and a victory today in a giant slalom. Her closest pursuer, Annemarie Proell Moser, fell yesterday and was eighth today in the five-time Cup winner's total is at 228.

Moreod finished today's giant slalom with a 215 total in the final round. The slalom champ is 19 points ahead of Klammer, who doesn't slalom and 30 ahead of Heidegger, who fell on the lead.

Koch Pitches To Golf Lead ORLANDO, Fla., March 6 (AP)—Gary Koch capped off a 7-under-par 65 with a 30-yard pitch for a hole-in-one in the final hole to give him the third-round lead yesterday in the \$200,000 Florida Citrus Open golf tournament.

Koch, 24, received a joyful shout from the fans in the gallery with his near-impossible pitch over a bunker, and raised both arms in a victory salute. He had posted a 204 total, 12 under par for 54 holes on the hot, humid, and heavily-wooded Rio Pinar Country Club course.

Koch, who won the Tallahassee Open as a rookie last season, owns a two-stroke lead over Bill Rogers and Ken Still, tied at 206. Still had a 68 and Rogers a 69.

Arnold Palmer shot a 69 and was tied with defending champion Hale Irwin at 212. Irwin also shot 69. Lee Trevino, on the comeback from surgery last year, struggled to a 74 and was far back at 219.

WOMEN'S SLALOM 1. Perrine Pelem, France, 51.45, 51.10, 102.55; 2. Chandra Crawford, Italy (51.24, 51.69), 102.93; 3. Monika Kaserer, Austria, 51.37, 102.36; 4. Lisa-Marie Moser, Switzerland (51.25, 52.30), 103.55; 5. Danielle Debernard, France (51.51, 52.01), 103.52; 6. Ingrid Schuster, Austria (51.77, 52.78), 104.55; 7. Christa Zechmeister, West Germany (51.58, 52.95), 104.53; 8. Abbi Fisher, U.S. (52.28, 51.86), 104.13; 9. Fabienne Berret, France (51.61, 52.50), 104.11; 10. Monika Berghel, West Germany (52.44, 52.15), 104.59.

WOMEN'S GIANT SLALOM 1. Moredod, Swiss, 1:22.54; 2. Kathy Kreiner, Canada, 1:22.59; 3. Abbi Fisher, U.S., 1:23.12; 4. Brigitte Totschinger-Habermast, Austria, 1:24.02; 5. Monika Kaserer, Austria, 1:24.03; 6. Lisa-Marie Moser, Switzerland, 1:24.04; 7. Christa Zechmeister, West Germany, 1:24.05; 8. Fabienne Berret, France, 1:24.06; 9. Ingrid Schuster, Austria, 1:24.07; 10. Lisa-Marie Moser, Switzerland, 1:24.08.

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the day when all-America forward Bernard King scored 36 points to lead the Vols into position to claim a share of the Southeastern Conference championship.

It Tennessee beats Vanderbilt tomorrow night, the Vols will capture the SEC championship and go to the NCAA Midwest regional starting at Louisiana State next week. Kentucky is expected to get an invitation to the playoffs in either the East or West regions.

UPI College Player of the Year Marques Johnson scored 25 points and grabbed 18 rebounds to propel Pacific-8 champion UCLA to a hard-fought victory over Nevada-Las Vegas today in the playoffs with a 117-94 romp over Pepperdine; seventh-ranked Arkansas, led by Ron Brewer's second-half heroics, downed Houston, 80-74, in the championship game of the Southwest Conference tournament and will advance to the regionals next Saturday at Norman, Okla., against an at-large team, and eighth-ranked Providence was beaten, 68-67, by Holy Cross.

gan, playing without injured all-America Ricky Green, outlasted Purdue for its first undisputed Big 10 basketball championship since 1968.

It was Michigan's fifth straight victory over Purdue, which had to settle for third place again in the final Big 10 standings.

Fifth-ranked North Carolina overcame injuries and foul trouble to defeat Virginia, 75-69, in the championship game of the Atlantic Coast Conference tournament and win a spot in the regional playoffs next Saturday at Raleigh; sixth-ranked Nevada-Las Vegas turned up for the playoffs with a 117-94 romp over Pepperdine; seventh-ranked Arkansas, led by Ron Brewer's second-half heroics, downed Houston, 80-74, in the championship game of the Southwest Conference tournament and will advance to the regionals next Saturday at Norman, Okla., against an at-large team, and eighth-ranked Providence was beaten, 68-67, by Holy Cross.

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College Basketball Scores FRIDAY East Albany 65, (NY) 75, Rhine Coll. 50. Cornell 67, Dartmouth 57. St. John's 77, Ford 52. Hamilton 57, Utica 51. Syracuse 72, Columbia 71. Connecticut 81, St. Joseph 60. Penn 105, Yale 59. Princeton 62, Buffalo 54. Harvard 53, Brown 49. Quinnipiac 64, Stony Brook 51. Sacred Heart 53, Assumption 78. Saint John's 78, Yale 59.

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